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Twenty-third special session

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"*

Addendum

I. Introduction

1. The Committee on Conferences in a note dated 7 April 2000 from its Secretary, authorized the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" to hold a one-day resumed session in order to complete its work.

II. Organization of the resumed session

2. The Preparatory Committee held its resumed third session at United Nations Headquarters on 2 June 2000. It held one meeting (6th) and a number of informal meetings.

3. The resumed session was opened by the Chairperson, Christine Kapalata (United Republic of Tanzania).

* The present document, in combination with A/S-23/Add.2 (Parts I to IV), is the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly on the work of its resumed third session. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third special session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-23/2/Add.1/Rev.1).

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III. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

4. The Preparatory Committee further considered agenda item 2 at its 6th meeting, on 2 June. It had before it a letter dated 14 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.[1]

Action taken by the Commission acting as the preparatory committee

Document E/CN.6/2000/PC/L.1/Rev.3 (Parts I-IV)

5. At its 6th meeting, on 2 June, the Preparatory Committee had before it a revised text of the proposed outcome document submitted by the Chairperson entitled "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" (E/CN.6/2000/PC/L.1/Rev.3 (Parts I-IV)) as well as an informal paper reflecting the results of further consultations held on the text.

6. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Pakistan, the Preparatory Committee decided to transmit the text of the outcome document, as further revised, to the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session for further consideration (see decision 2000/PC/2 below).

7. Also at the 6th meeting, the Preparatory Committee took note of the list of non-governmental organizations accredited to the special session[2] in accordance with General Assembly decision 54/467 of 15 March 2000 (see decision 2000/PC/3 below).

IV. Adoption of the report of the Commission acting as preparatory committee

8. At its 6th meeting, on 2 June, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft report on its resumed third session and authorized the Vice-Chairperson with rapporteurial responsibilities to finalize it.

V. Decisions adopted by the Commission acting as preparatory committee

9. The following decisions, adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", are brought to the attention of the General Assembly:

Decision 2000/PC/2
Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

The Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory committee for the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" decides to transmit the text entitled "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action", annexed to the present decision, to the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session for further consideration.

Annex

[For the text, see A/S-23/2/Add.2 (Parts I-IV)]

Decision 2000/PC/3
Documentation

The Commission on the Status of Women acting as preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" takes note of the list of non-governmental organizations accredited to the special session in accordance with General Assembly decision 54/467.[2]

Notes

[1] E/CN.6/2000/PC/11.

[2] E/CN.6/2000/PC/INF/2.

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Twenty-third special session

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"*

Addendum

Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

Annex

Proposed outcome document

I. Introduction

1. The Governments which came together at the special session of the General Assembly have reaffirmed their commitment to the goals and objectives contained in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 **[as contained in the report of the Conference/(as a footnote)]**. The Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action set as goals gender equality, development and peace and constituted an agenda for the empowerment of women. The Governments reviewed and appraised progress and identified obstacles and current challenges in the implementation of the Platform for Action. They recognized that the goals and commitments made in the Platform for Action have not been fully implemented and achieved and have agreed upon further actions and initiatives at local, national, regional, and international levels to accelerate its implementation and to ensure that commitments for gender equality, development and peace are fully realized.

2. The Beijing Platform for Action identified 12 critical areas for priority action to achieve the advancement and empowerment of women. The Commission on the Status of Women has reviewed progress in each of the 12 critical areas of concern and since 1996 has adopted agreed conclusions and recommendations for accelerated implementation. The Platform for Action, together with these agreed conclusions and recommendations, forms the basis for further progress towards the achievement of gender

* The present document, in conjunction with A/S-23/2/Add.1, is the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly on the work of its resumed third session. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-23/2/Add.1/Rev.1).

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equality, development and peace in the twenty-first century. **AGREED**

[2 bis. The objective of the Platform for Action, which is in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, is the empowerment of all women. The full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women is essential for the empowerment of women. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. The implementation of the Platform, including through national laws and the formulation of strategies, policies, programmes and development priorities, is the sovereign responsibility of each State, in conformity with all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the significance of and full respect for various religious and ethical values, cultural backgrounds and philosophical convictions of individuals and their communities should contribute to the full enjoyment by women of their human rights and the achievement of equality, development and peace. (para. 9 of the Platform for Action]

[New 2 bis. The implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action as well as the further actions and initiatives contained in the present document, is the sovereign right of each State, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people and in conformity with all human rights and fundamental freedoms.]

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Twenty-third special session

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"*

Addendum

Proposed outcome document

II. Achievements and obstacles in the implementation of the twelve critical areas of the Platform for Action

[Assessment of achievements and obstacles must be made in relation to the commitments made in the Beijing Platform for Action and its 12 critical areas, namely by looking into the actions taken and the results attained, as indicated in national reports as well as in reports of the Secretary-General, [the results of regional meetings held in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly/ and other relevant sources. Such assessment shows that, even though significant positive developments can be identified, barriers remain and there is still the need to further implement the goals and commitments made in Beijing. The summary of achievements and of persistent or new obstacles can, therefore, constitute a global framework for the identification of further actions and initiatives to [overcome obstacles and] to achieve the full [and accelerated] implementation of the Platform for Action at all levels and in all areas.]

A. Women and poverty

4. **Achievements:** Considerable progress has been achieved in increasing recognition of gender dimensions of poverty and in the recognition that gender equality is one of the factors of specific importance for eradicating poverty particularly in relation to the feminization of poverty. Efforts have been made to integrate a gender perspective into poverty eradication policies and programmes by Governments, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Multilateral, international and regional financial institutions are also giving increased attention to the incorporation of a gender perspective into their policies. Progress has been made by pursuing a two-pronged approach of promoting employment and

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income-generating activities for women and providing access to basic social services, including education and health care. Micro-credit and other financial instruments for women have emerged as a successful strategy for economic empowerment and have widened economic opportunities for some women living in poverty in particular in rural areas. Policy development has taken account of the particular needs of female-headed households. Research has enhanced the understanding of the differing impacts of poverty on women and men and tools have been developed to assist with this assessment. **AGREED**

[Policies and programmes have been implemented to strengthen the family in performing its societal and developmental roles, including the recognition of the vital role of women in the family and gender equality as essential to family well-being.]

5. **Obstacles:** Many factors have contributed to widening economic inequality between women and men, including income inequality, unemployment and deepening of poverty levels of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. Debt burdens, **[high/excessive]** military spending, **[inconsistent with national security requirements, unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and Charter of the United Nations,] [national and ethnic conflicts] [armed conflicts of international and non-international character,] [sanctions, foreign occupation], [sanctions, terrorism,]** low levels of **[official development assistance and the unfulfilled commitment to meet the yet to be attained internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) of developed countries for overall]** official development assistance as well as the lack of efficient use of resources, among other factors can hinder **have thwarted** national efforts to combat poverty.

[Lack of remuneration of reproductive and [social] work], [gender disparities in economic power-sharing], unequal access to **[and control over]** capital, resources and labour markets as well as socio-cultural practices **[and unequal distribution of unremunerated work between women and men], [the absence of efficient gender-oriented programmes, and the consequences for income-related social security systems]** hinder women's economic empowerment and exacerbate the feminization of poverty.

[In addition, gender inequalities and disparities in economic power-sharing, unequal distribution of unremunerated work between women and men, lack of technological and financial support for women's entrepreneurship, unequal access to, and control over, capital and resources, in particular land and credit and access to labour markets, as well as all negative social and traditional practices, have thwarted women's economic empowerment and exacerbated the feminization of poverty.]

[The negative consequences of *globalization and* structural adjustment programmes, high costs of external debt servicing and declining terms of international trade have worsened the existing obstacles to development, aggravating the feminization of poverty, particularly in the developing countries. In this context, the economic crisis that has hit several countries has had a devastating impact on women and has further increased the feminization of poverty.]

[There is wide recognition of the need for collective action to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for all members of society, including those with special needs. For most developing countries, the terms of international trade have worsened and inflows of concessional financial resources have declined. The high debt burden has weakened the capacity of many Governments to service their increasing external debt and has eroded resources available for social development. *Inappropriate design of structural* adjustment programmes has weakened the management capacity of public institutions as well as the ability of Governments to respond to the social development needs of the weak and vulnerable in society and to provide adequate social services, aggravating the feminization of poverty.] Fundamental economic restructuring experienced by the countries with economies in transition has led to lack of resources for poverty-eradication programmes aimed at empowerment of women.**]**

B. Education and training of women

6. **Achievements**: There is an increased awareness that education is one of the most valuable means of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. Progress was achieved in women's and girls education and training at all levels, especially where there was sufficient political commitment and resource allocation. Measures were taken in all regions to initiate alternative education and training systems to reach women and girls in indigenous communities and other disadvantaged and marginalized groups to encourage them to pursue all fields of study, in particular non-traditional fields of study, and to remove gender biases from education and training. **AGREED**

7. **Obstacles**: In some countries, efforts to eradicate illiteracy and strengthen literacy among women and girls and to increase their access to all levels and types of education were constrained by the lack of **[political will and]** resources to improve educational infrastructure and undertake educational reforms; persisting gender discrimination and bias, including in teacher training; gender-based occupational stereotyping in schools, institutions of further education and communities; lack of childcare facilities; persistent use of gender stereotypes in educational materials; and insufficient attention paid to the link between women's enrolment in higher educational institutions and labour market dynamics. The remote location of some communities and in some cases inadequate salaries and benefits make attracting and retaining teaching professionals difficult and can result in lower quality education. Additionally, in a number of countries, economic, social and infrastructural barriers, as well as traditional discriminatory practices, have contributed to a lower enrolment and retention rates for girls. Little progress has been made in eradicating illiteracy in some developing countries, aggravating women's inequality at economic, social and political levels. [In some **of these** countries, **the application of structural adjustment policies has** had a particularly severe impact on the education sector, since it has resulted in declining investment in the education infrastructure.]

C. Women and health

8. **Achievements:** Programmes have been implemented to create awareness among policy makers and planners on the need for health programmes covering all aspects of women's health throughout their life cycle, which have contributed to an increase in life expectancy in many countries. There is increased attention to high mortality rates among women and girls as a result of malaria, tuberculosis, water-borne diseases, communicable and diarrhoeal diseases and malnutrition; [increased attention to sexual and reproductive health and **[sexual and]** reproductive **[rights]** of women]**[as adopted in the report of the International Conference on Population and Development]** [The twenty-first special session of the General Assembly, held from 30 June to 2 July 1999, reviewed achievements and adopted key action in the field of women's health for further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development] increased knowledge and use of family planning [and/including] contraceptive methods [/family planning, including contraceptive methods, and methods to protect against sexually transmitted infections] as well as increased awareness among men of their responsibility in family planning and contraceptive methods and their use; increased attention to breast-feeding, nutrition and the health of infants and mothers; **increased attention to sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) infection among women and girls;** introduced a gender perspective in health and health related educational and physical activities and gender-specific prevention and rehabilitation programmes on substance abuse, including tobacco, drugs and alcohol; increased attention to women's mental health, health conditions at work, environmental considerations and recognition of the specific health needs of older women.

9. **Obstacles**: **[Worldwide, the gap between and within rich and poor countries with respect to maternal mortality and morbidity rates, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS and other sexual and reproductive health problems, as well as infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoeal diseases and [chronic non-transmittable diseases/ cardio-vascular and pulmonary diseases], remains unacceptable.]**

The absence of a holistic **[and rights-based]** approach to health and health care for women and girls throughout the life-cycle has constrained progress **[and the lack of development and financial resources**

continues to affect the capacity of many developing countries to provide and expand quality health care.] The predominant focus of health care systems on treating illness rather than maintaining optimal health also prevents a holistic approach. **[Some women continue to encounter barriers to their right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health.]** There is, in some countries, insufficient attention to the role of social and economic determinants of health; **[a lack of access to clean water, adequate nutrition and safe sanitation]**; a lack of gender-specific health research and technology; insufficient gender sensitivity in the provision of health information and **[health care/services]**, including those related to environmental and occupational health hazards **[affecting women in developing and developed countries;] [Poverty and]** A shortage of financial and human resources as well as, in some cases, **[restructuring of the health sector and/or the increasing trend to privatization of] [health care/services]** has resulted in poor quality, reduced and insufficient **[health care/services]**, and has also led to less attention to the health of the most vulnerable groups of women. **[Barriers [such as a power imbalance [on safe and responsible sex practices/in negotiating sexual activities/behaviour/relations]] and [failure of dialogue/lack of communication] between men and women, [affect women's access to health care and education, especially in relation to prevention/endanger women's health, particularly by increasing their susceptibility to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS]. [Taking into account the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents] Adolescents, particularly adolescent girls, continue to lack access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and services/care.]**

[Alternative: Women often do not enjoy the full participation and partnership that is required in productive and reproductive life and are often left to bear sole responsibility for their sexual and reproductive health.]

[The adjustment of legal regulations and programmes to international standards/agreed targets and commitments [in particular in relation to sexual and reproductive health/women's health] remained limited.] Despite progress in some countries, the rates of maternal mortality and morbidity remain unacceptably high in most countries. Investment in essential obstetric care remains insufficient in many countries. **[There continues to be a lack of information on and access to appropriate, affordable and quality health care and health services, including sexual and reproductive health care [which includes family planning information and services] as well as a lack of prevention, screening and treatment for breast, cervical and ovarian cancers and osteoporosis.] [The testing and development of male contraceptives is still insufficient.] [While some progress has been made, many countries have not [reviewed/yet considered reviewing] laws containing punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortions [nor provided post-abortion counselling, education and family planning services that would help to avoid repeat abortions].] [In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, some countries still do not provide those abortion and post-abortion services.]** The rising incidence of tobacco use among women, in particular young women, has increased their risk of cancer and other serious diseases, as well as gender-specific risks from tobacco and environmental tobacco smoke. **[In some countries, endemic, chronic and communicable diseases, including malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, diarrhoeal and water-borne diseases, continue to take a toll on women and girls. In other countries, cardio/pulmonary diseases remain the leading cause of mortality among women.] [Many health professionals continue to fail to observe medical ethics when providing services for women and girls, often failing to respect their [human] rights.] [The particular unmet needs of women caused by] the unequal burden placed on [them] [women] as health care providers within families.] [The impact of the long-term and large-scale environmental problems, especially in Central Asia and other regions, is affecting the health and well-being of individuals and limiting progress in development.]**

D. Violence against women

10. **Achievements: [There is increased awareness that violence against women and girls is not a private matter, but a human rights violation, and an increased commitment to prevent and combat violence against women and girls. Improved policies and programmes have been developed, including**

domestic violence being recognized as a criminal act in a number of countries, with an increased focus on holding the perpetrator accountable.] [There is increased awareness and commitment to preventing and combating all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, which violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, through, *inter alia*, improved legislation, policies and programmes.] Governments have initiated policy reforms and mechanisms such as inter-departmental committees, guidelines and protocols, national, multidisciplinary and coordinated programmes to address violence. Some Governments have also introduced or reformed laws to protect women and girls from all forms of violence and laws to prosecute the perpetrators. There is increasing recognition at all levels that all forms of violence against women seriously affect their health. Health care providers are seen to have a significant role to play in addressing this matter. Some progress has been made in the provision of services for abused women and children, including legal services, shelters, special health services and counselling, hot lines and police units with special training. Education on this subject is being promoted for law enforcement personnel, members of the judiciary, health care providers and welfare workers. Educational materials for women and public awareness campaigns have been developed and research on the root causes of violence is being carried out. There is increasing research and specialized studies being conducted on gender roles, in particular on the role of men and boys, and on all forms of violence against women, as well as on the situation of and impact on children growing up in families where violence occurs. **[Successful cooperation has been achieved between governmental and NGOs in the field of preventing violence against women.]** The active support of civil society, in particular women's organizations and NGOs, has had an important role, *inter alia*, in promoting awareness-raising campaigns and in the provision of support services to women victims of violence. Efforts towards the eradication of harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation, which is a form of violence against women, has received national, regional and international policy support. Many Governments have introduced educational and outreach programmes, as well as legislative measures criminalizing these practices. In addition, this support includes the appointment of a Special Ambassador for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

11. **Obstacles**: Women continue to be victims of various forms of violence. Inadequate understanding of the root causes of all forms of violence against women and girls hinders efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. There is a lack of **[multi-focused/ comprehensive]** programmes dealing with the perpetrators, **[including programmes, where appropriate, which would enable them to solve problems without violence.]** Inadequate data on violence further impede informed policy-making and analysis. Socio-cultural attitudes that are discriminatory and economic inequalities reinforce women's subordinate place in society. **[This makes women and girls vulnerable to many forms of violence, such as female genital mutilation, so-called honour crimes, rape, marital rape, incest and forced marriages. There is an absence of a coordinated multidisciplinary approach to responding to violence, which includes the health system, work places, the media, the education system as well as the justice system. Domestic violence, including sexual violence in marriage/marital rape, is still treated as a private matter in some countries. Insufficient awareness of the consequences of domestic violence, how to prevent it and the rights of victims still exists.]** Although improving, the legal and legislative measures, especially in the criminal justice area, to eliminate different forms of violence against women and children, including domestic violence **[and pornography]**, are weak in many countries.

[Prevention strategies also remain fragmented and reactive and there are too few programmes on these issues. It is also noted that problems have arisen from the use of new information and communication technologies for [trafficking in women and girls and for purposes of economic and sexual exploitation] [for prostitution, paedophelia, pornography and trafficking in women and girls.]

E. Women and armed conflict

12. **Achievements**: There is a wider recognition that armed conflict has different impacts on women and men **[and that a gender sensitive application of international human rights and humanitarian law is**

important.] Steps have been taken at the national and international levels to address abuses against women, including increased attention to ending impunity for crimes against women in situations of armed conflict.

The work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has been an important contribution to addressing violence against women in the context of armed conflict. **[The adoption of the Statute of the International Criminal Court, which includes gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence and affirms that rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization and other forms of sexual violence constitute, in defined circumstances, a crime against humanity and a war crime, has a significant importance.]**

Women's contribution in peace-building, peacemaking and conflict resolution is being increasingly recognized. Education and training on non-violent, conflict resolution have been introduced. Progress has been made on the dissemination and implementation of the guidelines for the protection of refugee **[and displaced]** women. Gender-based persecution has been accepted as a basis for refugee status in some countries. There is recognition by Governments, the international community and organizations, in particular the United Nations, **[of the gender-differentiated experiences of humanitarian emergencies] [that more financial and other resources are necessary to provide]** and of the importance of a more holistic support for refugee women who have suffered all forms of abuse, including gender-specific abuse, to ensure equal access to appropriate and adequate food and nutrition, clean water, safe sanitation, shelter, education and social and health services, including reproductive health care and maternity care. There is greater recognition of the need to integrate a gender perspective in the planning, design and implementation of **[humanitarian assistance/relief activities] [including assistance and relief.] [and to provide adequate resources.]** Humanitarian relief agencies and civil society, including **[religious organizations]** and NGOs, have played an increasingly important role in the provision of humanitarian assistance as well as in the design, where appropriate, and implementation of programmes to address the needs of women and girls, **[including refugee and displaced women and girls in humanitarian emergencies, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations.] [Steps have been taken to reduce the availability and use of arms, in particular anti-personnel land mines, including the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.]**

13. **Obstacles:** The **[changing]** pattern of conflict, in particular, **[intra] [internal]** -State armed conflict, often rooted in political transition, economic dislocation, fragile civil society **[, denial of fundamental human rights] [increasing ideological extremists]** and a weakening of the State marked by **[increased military spending,]** the **[deliberate]** targeting of civilians, **[including women, children and humanitarian personnel,] [the forced displacement of people, family disintegration, the recruitment of child soldiers, foreign occupation]** and the [involvement] **[increased-role]** of non-State actors, including arms and drug dealers and traffickers in women and girls **[as well as promulgators of their sexual exploitation]** has had an adverse impact on gender equality and women's human rights. **[Armed conflict abounds in many of the poorest areas of the world, creating high levels of female-headed households in poverty.]**

[The absence, at all levels, of women from decision-making positions related to peacekeeping, peace-building, post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction presents serious obstacles.] [In particular, no women are serving as special envoys or special representatives of the Secretary-General.]

[Women constitute the large proportion in refugee and displaced populations.] [Lack of training of the different actors dealing with women in situations of armed conflict or refugees, as regards their specific problems, hinders their solution.]

Wide access to weapons **[including landmines]**, facilitated by the proliferation of and trade in arms, and particularly small arms, has **[not only]** further aggravated armed conflicts, **[but has also encouraged the outbreak of new armed conflicts, or its persistence, in some parts of the world.] [which have a particularly damaging effect on women and families.] [Women are still particularly affected by the consequences of the use of anti-personnel mines]**

[There are continued violations of international humanitarian law, [in particular those concerning a

release of women taken hostages in armed conflict] international refugee law and human rights, including continued violation of women's human rights.]. There has also been an increase in **[forced displacement, psychological, systematic campaigns of terror and intimidation and]** [gender-based violence, including **[systematic]** rape, **[and forced pregnancy] [which are defined as war crimes in section 7.1 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court,] [is an increasingly used strategy in armed conflicts.] and their consequences in terms of physical, physiological and mental trauma, as well as in continued sexual abuse and possible social exclusion.] [Girls are also recruited or abducted into situations of armed conflict including, *inter alia*, combatants, sexual slaves or providers of domestic services.]**

[13 alternative: Peace is inextricably linked to equality and development. Armed and other kinds of conflicts, war of aggression, colonial or other alien domination and foreign occupation continue to cause serious obstacles to the advancement of women. The continuation, and in some cases the strengthening, of unilateral coercive measures adopted by some countries against others, not in accordance with international law and the Charter, also constitutes a serious obstacle to the advancement of women, since it impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of affected countries, in particular women and children. Continuous decline in international assistance to countries, especially developing countries hosting large refugee populations, has constrained the capacity to provide appropriate services to refugees, especially women and children. Economic sanctions against some countries continue to have negative impact on women and children and adversely affect the civilian population. In several countries, economic sanctions have adversely affected the civilian population, especially women and children.

In spite of the end of the cold war era, enormous amount of resources continue to be dedicated to the development of high technology armaments, including the maintenance of huge nuclear arsenals, military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies, which are not only causes of conflict, but also an obstacle for the possible allocation of additional funds, mainly affecting women and children, depriving them of access to economic and social development.

The growing number of internally displaced persons and the provision of their needs, in particular women and children, continue to represent a double burden to the affected countries and their financial resources]

[However, the under-representation, of women in decision-making positions in peacekeeping, peace-building, post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction as well as lack of gender awareness in these areas presents serious obstacles. Wide access to weapons, facilitated by the proliferation and illicit trade in arms, has also aggravated armed conflicts and has had negative impact on women and children.]

F. Women and the economy

14. **Achievements**: There is increased participation of women in the labour market and subsequent gain in economic autonomy. Some Governments have introduced a variety of measures that address women's economic and social rights, equal access to and control over economic resources and equality in employment. Other measures include ratification of international labour conventions as well as enacting or strengthening legislation to make it compatible with these conventions. There is increased awareness of the need to reconcile employment and family responsibilities and the positive effect of measures such as maternity **[and paternity leave] [parental leave for sick children]**, and child and family care benefits **[and services]**. Some Governments have made provisions to address discriminatory and abusive behaviour in the workplace and to prevent unhealthy working conditions and have established funding mechanisms to promote women's roles in entrepreneurship, education and training, including scientific and technical skills and decision-making. Research has been conducted on barriers to economic empowerment faced by women including the relationship between remunerated and unremunerated work and tools are being developed to assist with this assessment.

15. **Obstacles**: The importance of a gender perspective in the development of macro-economic policy is still not widely recognized. Many women still work in rural areas and the informal economy as

subsistence producers and in the service sector with low levels of income and little job and social security. **[In some countries/Many]** Women with comparable skills and experience are confronted with a gender wage-gap and lag behind men in income and career mobility in the formal sector. Equal pay for women and men for equal work, or work of equal value, has not yet been **[fully]** realized **[everywhere/in all countries].** Gender discrimination in hiring and promotion and related to pregnancy, including through pregnancy testing and sexual harassment in the work place persist. **[In some countries, women's [equal] [access]/[rights] to ownership of and control over land and other forms of property and to inheritance is not yet recognized in national legislation.]/(alternate para. 165 (e) of the Platform for Action.)** Progression in the professions, in most cases, is still more difficult for women, owing to the lack of structures and measures that take into account maternity and family responsibilities. In some cases, persistent gender stereotyping has led to a lower status of male workers as fathers and to an insufficient encouragement for men to reconcile professional and family responsibilities. Lack of family-friendly policies regarding the organization of work increases these difficulties. Effective implementation of legislation and practical support systems is still inadequate. The combination of remunerated work and care-giving **[within the family, the household and the community]** still leads to a disproportionate burden for women as long as there is insufficient sharing of tasks and responsibilities by men. It is still also women who perform the larger part of unremunerated work.

G. Women in power and decision-making

16. **Achievements**: There has been growing acceptance of the importance to society of the full participation of women in decision-making and power at all levels and in all forums, including the intergovernmental, governmental, and non-governmental sectors. In some countries, women have also attained higher positions in these spheres. An increasing number of countries applied affirmative and positive action policies, including quota systems or voluntary agreements in some countries, measurable goals and targets, developed training programmes for women's leadership and introduced measures to reconcile family and work responsibilities of both women and men. National mechanisms and machineries for the advancement of women as well as national and international networks of women politicians, parliamentarians, activists and professionals in various fields have been established or upgraded and strengthened. **AGREED**

17. **Obstacles**: Despite general acceptance of the need for a gender balance in decision-making bodies at all levels, a gap between *de jure* and de facto equality has persisted. Notwithstanding substantial improvements of *de jure* equality between women and men, the actual participation of women at the highest levels of national and international decision-making has not significantly changed since the Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing in 1995 and gross under-representation of women in decision-making bodies in all areas, including in politics, conflict resolution **[and prevention]** mechanisms, the economy, the environment and the media **[persists/hinders]** the inclusion of a gender perspective in these critical spheres of influence. Women continue to be under-represented at the legislative, ministerial and sub-ministerial levels, as well as at the highest levels of the corporate sector and other social and economic institutions. Traditionally assigned gender roles limited women's choices in education and careers and compelled women to assume the burden for household responsibilities. Initiatives and programmes aimed at women's increased participation in decision-making were hindered by a lack of human and financial resources for training and advocacy for political careers; gender-sensitive attitudes towards women in society, awareness of women to engage in decision-making in some cases; accountability of elected officials and political parties for promoting gender equality and women's participation in public life; **[clear and transparent appointment and selection criteria for decision-making posts];** social awareness of the importance of balanced participation of women and men in decision-making; willingness on the part of men to share power; **[sufficient dialogue and cooperation with women's NGOs, along with/the lack of adequate adaptation of organizational and political structures in order to have more women in all spheres of political decision-making/the failure to adapt organizational and political structures to make them women-friendly.**

18. **Achievements**: National machineries have been instituted or strengthened and recognized as the

institutional base acting as "catalysts" for promoting gender equality, gender mainstreaming and monitoring of the implementation of the Platform for Action **[and of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.]** In many countries, progress has been achieved in terms of the visibility, status, outreach and coordination of activities of these machineries. Gender mainstreaming has been widely acknowledged as a strategy to enhance the impact of policies to promote gender equality. The goal of the strategy is to incorporate a gender perspective in all legislation, policies, programmes and projects. These machineries, despite their limited financial resources, have made a significant contribution to the development of human resources in the field of gender studies and have also contributed to the growing efforts for the generation and dissemination of data disaggregated by sex and age, gender-sensitive research and documentation. Within the United Nations system, much progress has been made in the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, including through the development of tools and the creation of gender focal points.

19. **Obstacles**: A lack of **[strong political will,]** adequate financial and human resources are the main obstacle confronting national machineries. This is further exacerbated by insufficient understanding of gender equality and gender mainstreaming among government structures, as well as prevailing gender stereotypes, discriminatory attitudes, competing government priorities and, in some countries, unclear mandates and a marginalized location within the national government structures, **[lack of data disaggregated by sex and age in many areas and insufficiently applied methods for assessing progress]** in addition to paucity of authority and insufficient links to civil society. The activities of the national machineries were also hindered by structural and communication problems within and among government agencies.

H. Human rights [of women]

20. **Achievements**: Legal reforms have been undertaken and discriminatory provisions have been eliminated in civil, penal and personal status law governing marriage and family relations, all forms of violence, women's property and ownership rights and women's political, work and employment rights. **[In a growing number of countries legal measures have been taken to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.]** Steps have been taken to realize women's de facto enjoyment of their human rights through the creation of an enabling environment, including the adoption of policy measures, the improvement of enforcement and monitoring mechanisms and the implementation of legal literacy and awareness campaigns **[at the national and international levels/at all levels].**

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been ratified or acceded to by 165 countries, and its full implementation has been promoted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol of the Convention **[allowing women to submit claims of violations of the rights protected under the Convention to the Committee] [which up to today has been signed by 37 States.]**

Progress has also been made to integrate the human rights of women and mainstream a gender perspective into the United Nations system, including into the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights **[and in the Commission on Human Rights]** [Women's NGOs have contributed to heightening awareness that women's rights are human rights **[and to generate support for the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Statute of the International Criminal Court.]**

21. **Obstacles**: **[Gender and all forms of discrimination, in particular related to]** racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia **[and intolerance,] [ethnic cleansing, armed conflict and foreign occupation]** continue to cause threat to the enjoyment of women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. Even though a number of countries have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the goal of universal ratification by 2000 has not been achieved. **[There continues to be a large number of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, some of which are against the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise incompatible with international treaty law.] [While there is an increasing acceptance of gender equality, many**

countries have not yet fully implemented the provisions of the Convention. There is a continued gap between existing legal standards and their application. Discriminatory legislation as well as harmful traditional and stereotyped attitudes still exist and family, civil and penal codes as well as labour laws still have not fully integrated a gender perspective.]/[There is an increased acceptance of gender equality, yet many countries still have difficulties in implementing provisions contained in the Convention]/[There is a continued gap between existing legal standards and their application in practice.]/[The persistence of traditional and stereotyped attitudes, has favoured that] Discriminatory legislation still exists and family, civil and penal codes, **[as well as labour laws,]** [are still not fully gender sensitive] **[still have not fully integrated a gender perspective.]**

[In some countries, gender discrimination has even been enforced by law.] Legislative and regulatory gaps persist, perpetuating **[as well as lack of implementation and enforcement, perpetuate]** *de jure* as well as de facto inequality and discrimination.

[In many countries,] Women have insufficient access to the law, resulting from **[illiteracy,]** lack of legal literacy, **[information]** and resources, insensitivity and gender bias of **[and lack of awareness of human [dignity and] rights of women by]** law enforcement officials and the judiciary and the persistence of **[harmful]** traditional and **[negative]** stereotypical attitudes.

[There is non-recognition of the reproductive rights of women and girls as human rights, as included in paragraph 95 of the Beijing Platform for Action.] [Some women continue to encounter barriers to their right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health. Some women also face barriers to the enjoyment of their reproductive rights, which embrace certain human rights as outlined in paragraph 95 of the Platform for Action.] [Some women continue to encounter barriers to justice and enjoyment of their human rights because of such factors as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, sexual orientation, disability, socio-economic status, or status as indigenous people, migrants, displaced people or refugees or other status.]

I. Women and the media

22. **Achievements**: The establishment of local, national and international women's media networks has contributed to global information dissemination, exchange of views and support to women's groups active in media work. The development of information and communication technologies, especially the Internet, has provided improved communication opportunities for the empowerment of women and girls, which has enabled an increasing number of women to contribute to knowledge sharing, networking and electronic commerce activities. The number of women's media organizations and programmes has increased, facilitating the aims of increased participation and promotion of positive portrayals of women in the media. Progress has been made to combat negative images of women by establishing professional guidelines and voluntary codes of conduct, encouraging fair gender portrayal and the use of non-sexist language in media programmes. **(AGREED)**

23. **Obstacles**: Negative and/or degrading images of women, stereotyped portrayals and **[child] [pornography] [and other obscene materials]** have increased in different forms using new communication technologies in some instances, and **[bias against women remains in the media/in some media professions]/[some media professionals remain biased against women]. [Poverty, the lack of access and opportunities, illiteracy, lack of computer literacy and language barriers],** prevent some women from using the information and communication technologies, including the Internet. Development of and access to the Internet is limited, especially in developing countries, and in particular for women.

J. Women and the environment

24. **Achievements**: Some national environment policies and programmes have incorporated gender perspectives. **[In recognition of the link between gender equality, poverty eradication, environmental degradation and sustainable development],** governments have included income-generation activities for women, as well as training in natural resource management and environmental protection in their development strategies. Projects have been launched to preserve and utilize women's traditional knowledge, **[in particular the traditional ecological**

knowledge of indigenous women,] in the management of natural resources, and preservation of biodiversity.

25. **Obstacles**: **[There is [still] a lack of public awareness about environmental risks faced by women and of the benefits of gender equality for promoting environmental protection.] [Women's limited access to technical skills, resources and information, in particular in developing countries, [foreign occupation], have impeded sustainable environmental decision-making, including at the international level. Research, action, targeted strategies and public awareness remain limited regarding the differential impacts and implications of environmental problems for women and men. Real solutions to environmental problems need to address the root causes of these problems.]** Environmental policies and programmes lack a gender perspective and fail to take into account women's roles and contributions to environmental sustainability

K. The girl child

26. **Achievements**: Some progress was made in primary and, to a lesser extent, in secondary and tertiary education for girls, owing to the creation of a more gender-sensitive school environment, improved educational infrastructure, increased enrolment and retention, **[support mechanisms for pregnant girls [adolescents] and teenage mothers pregnancy and motherhood support mechanisms]**, increased non-formal education opportunities and enhanced attendance at science and technology classes. Increased attention was given to the health of the girl child, **[including the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents]**. An increasing number of countries introduced legislation to ban female genital mutilation and imposed heavier penalties on those involved in sexual abuse, trafficking, and all other forms of exploitation of the girl child, including for commercial ends. A recent achievement has been the adoption of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography by the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

27. **Obstacles**: **[Discriminatory attitudes towards women and girls, stereotypical roles and inadequate awareness of the specific situation of the girl child, child labour, including domestic child labour, the persistence of poverty and lack of finance, which often prevent her from pursuing and completing her education and training, have contributed to a lack of opportunities and possibilities for girls to become confident, self-reliant and independent.]**

[In many/some countries,] the persistence of poverty, [worst forms of] child labour, inadequate awareness of the specific situation of the girl child, domestic responsibilities **[lack of finance]**, which often prevent her from pursuing **[or completing her]** education, **[and training thus contributing] [have]** contributed to a lack of opportunities **[and possibilities]** for girls to **[develop self esteem and life skills necessary to]** become self-reliant and independent. **[adults in the future.] [The lack of proper parental support and guidance,] [Harmful traditional practices, including early and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and violence often result in unwanted pregnancies and/or HIV/AIDS, which may also lead to expulsion from school and educational training institutes.]** Programmes were hindered by **[**a lack of**] [an insufficient allocation of]** financial and human resources. There were few established national mechanisms to implement policies and programmes for the **[promotion of the]** girl child and **[and on the other hand]** coordination among responsible institutions was insufficient. **[The increased awareness of the sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents has not yet resulted in sufficient provision of necessary information and services.] [Counteracting some of the advances in legal protection, there is increased sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of the girl child due to the false assumption to avoid infection with HIV/AIDS. Adolescents continue to lack [the education and service needs to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality, taking into account the rights of the child to access to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, as well as the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents and legal guardians to provide, in a legal manner, consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.] [access to sexual and reproductive health information, education, and services needed to address, *inter alia*, unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases]**

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Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"*

Addendum

Proposed outcome document

III. Current challenges affecting the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

28. The review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action occurred in a rapidly changing global context. Since 1995, a number of issues have gained prominence and acquired new dimensions which pose additional challenges to the full and accelerated implementation of the Platform in order to realize gender equality, development and peace by Governments, intergovernmental bodies, international organizations, the private sector and NGOs, as appropriate. **[Insufficient political commitment to gender equality at all levels still continues to hamper progress in implementing the Platform for Action.]**

29. The globalization process has, in some countries, resulted in policy shifts in favour of more open trade and financial flows, privatization of state-owned enterprises [and lower public spending/**changing roles of the public sector**]. This change has transformed patterns of production and accelerated technological advances in information and communication **[and affected the lives of women, including as workers and as consumers, and in some cases has increased inequality. The gender impact of changes aiming at a better balance between economic, employment and social policies and sustainable development has not yet been systematically monitored.]** Globalization has **[in various ways]** affected cultural values, life styles, advertising and the media. **Increased international integration as a result of globalization has also had cultural, political and social impacts.]** [Momentous political changes, including new forms of governance, **[growth of**

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international civil society] and more universal realization of human rights has accompanied these trends.]

[Benefits of the growing global economy have been unevenly distributed. [creating/**This has led to]** wider economic disparities, **[further segregation in the labour market, atypical modes of employment, with the difficulty of enforcing labour standards] [the feminization of poverty,]** unsafe working environments and persistent **[exploitation of child labour,]** gender inequality, **[especially] [including]** in the **[formal and]** informal economy and rural **[sector/areas.]**

While globalization has brought greater economic opportunities and autonomy to some women, **[most of them**/others] have been marginalized owing to deepening **[inequities/inequalities]** among and within countries, depriving them from the benefits of this process. Although in many countries the level of participation of the female labour force has risen, **[in other cases, the application of certain economic policies have had a negative impact on employment of women, which]** [the increases in employment] **[often]** have not been matched by improvements in **[wages, promotions and]** working conditions **[or marked decreases in the level of women's poverty.]**

[In many cases, women continue to be employed in low paid, part-time, **[and contract]** jobs marked by insecurity and by safety and health hazards.] **[In many countries]** Women, **especially new entrants into the labour market,** continue to be among the first to lose jobs and the last to be rehired.]

30. Increasing disparities in the economic situation among and within countries, coupled with a growing economic interdependence and dependence of States on external factors, as well as the financial crises, have, in recent years, altered prospects of growth and caused economic instability in many countries, with a heavy impact on the lives of women. These have affected the ability of States to provide social protection and social security as well as funding for the implementation of the Platform for Action. **[Such difficulties are also reflected in the shift of the cost of social reproduction and other welfare provisions from the public sector to the household.]** [The decreasing levels of funding available through international cooperation has further marginalized and excluded most developing countries and many countries with economies in transition, within which women are amongst the poorest and most vulnerable.] **[The agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the GNP of developed countries for overall development assistance has not been achieved, although more, but not sufficient, funding has been allocated for women's programmes.] [These factors, combined with family disintegration, have contributed to the** increasing feminization of poverty, **which** has undermined efforts to achieve gender equality.] Limited funding at the State-level makes it imperative that innovative approaches to the allocation of existing resources be employed, not only by Governments but also by their partners in the NGO and private sectors. One such innovation is the gender analysis of public budgets that is emerging as an important tool for determining the differential impact of expenditures on women and men to help ensure equitable use of existing resources. This analysis is crucial to promote gender equality **[and ensures equitable use of existing resources.] [It is also imperative to give increased attention to strengthening the family and the traditional support systems it provides.]**

[30 bis. The negative consequences of globalization and structural adjustment programmes, high costs of external debt servicing and declining terms of international trade have worsened the existing obstacles to development, aggravating the feminization of poverty, particularly in the developing countries. In this context, the economic crisis that has hit several countries, has had a devastating impact on women and has further increased the feminization of poverty.] In some countries **[the application of/inappropriate design of structural adjustment policies has hit]/[economic reform policies have impacted on]** the education sector **[hard]**, since they resulted in declining investment in education infrastructure.

[Structural adjustment programmes have often meant budget cuts on basic social services, including education and health, aggravating illiteracy and maternal mortality of poor women./**Structural adjustment measures have, in some cases, led to budget cuts in basic social services, including education and health, impeding efforts to improve women's literacy and access to health care services.]**

30 ter. [There is a greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by most developing countries is unsustainable and constitutes one of the

principal obstacles to achieving progress in people-centred sustainable development and poverty eradication. This, coupled with the burden of debt servicing, has hindered developing countries efforts to achieve economic growth and sustainable development and has adversely affected their ability to fully implement the Platform for Action.]

30 quater. [The unilateral coercive measures adopted by some countries against others, which are not in accordance with international law and the Charter, continue to be not only a serious obstacle, but also a challenge for the advancement of women in the affected countries. These measures have negative impacts on economic and social development and hinder the full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being and the right to food, medical care and the necessary social services.] [Another major obstacle is the negative impact of economic sanctions on women and children.]

New 30 quater. [Economic sanctions against some countries continue to have negative impact and have adversely affected civilian populations, especially women and children.]

*30 quinquiens. In countries with economies in transition, women are bearing most of the hardships induced by the economic restructuring and are the first to lose jobs in times of recession. They are being squeezed out from fast growth sectors. Loss of childcare facilities due to elimination or privatization of state work places, increased need for older care without the corresponding facilities and continuing inequality of access to training for finding re-employment and to productive assets for entering or expanding businesses are current challenges facing women in these countries. **(AGREED)***

[30 sexiens. Women play a critical role in the family. The inadequate support to women and insufficient protection and support to the family in its various forms affects society as a whole and undermines efforts to achieve gender equality.]

31. Science and technology, as fundamental components of development, are transforming patterns of production, contributing to the creation of jobs and new job classifications and ways of working and contributing to the establishment of a knowledge-based society. Technological change can bring new opportunities for all women in all fields, if they have equal access and adequate training. Women should also be actively involved in the **[definition,]** design, development, implementation and gender impact evaluation of policies related to these [changes/new challenges]. Yet many women worldwide are effectively using new communications technologies for networking, advocacy, exchange of information, business education, [media consultation] and e-commerce initiatives. Nevertheless, **[many]** millions of the world's poorest women and men still do not have access to these facilities and are at risk of being excluded from this new field and the opportunities it presents.

32. The patterns of migratory flows of labour are changing. Women and girls are increasingly involved in **[many forms of]** internal, regional and international labour migration **[mainly in farm labour, domestic work and the entertainment industry]. [While this situation increases their earning opportunities and self-reliance, it also exposes women and children, especially girls, to inadequate working conditions, increased health risk, the risk of trafficking, [economic and sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, racism, xenophobia,]** and other forms of abuse, which **[impair their enjoyment of their human rights/ constitute violations of human rights, particularly for the poor, uneducated, unskilled and/or undocumented migrants] [Migration for labour often results in separation of women from their families and, in particular, from their children.]**

33. In recent years there have been developments towards establishing new, broad alliances and coalitions of Governments, trade unions, professional and consumer associations, employers foundations and NGOs within and across countries to promote human rights, codes of conduct, and socially responsible forms of investment **[that would include provisions for gender equality] [that reflects a gender equality perspective. There is scope for Governments to commit themselves to take additional steps and foster innovative approaches in close collaboration with civil society]**.

[Alternative: While recognizing that Governments have the primary responsibility to develop and implement policies to promote gender equality, partnerships between Governments and different actors of civil society are [increasingly recognized]

an important mechanism to achieve this goal. Additional innovative approaches can [be further developed to] foster this collaboration.]

34. Alternative: [Even though a number of countries have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, universal ratification has not been achieved. While there is an increasing acceptance of gender equality, many countries still have difficulties in implementing provisions contained therein.]

36. In some countries, current demographic trends, which show that lowered fertility rates increased life expectancy and lower mortality rates, have contributed to ageing of the population, and increase in chronic health conditions have implications for health care systems and spending, informal care systems and research. Given the gap between male and female life expectancy, the number of widows and older single women has increased considerably, **often leading to their social isolation and other social challenges.** Societies have much to gain from the knowledge and life experience of older women. **On the other hand, the current generation of young people is the largest in history. Adolescent girls and young women have particular needs which will require increasing attention. AGREED**

37. The **[rapid]** progression of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, **[particularly]** in the developing world has had a [strong] **[devastating]** impact on women. **[Gender equality is a prerequisite for its prevention, but the lack of recognition of the sexual and reproductive [health and reproductive] rights of women means that the prevention of HIV/AIDS is mainly in the hands of men, while girls and young women are particularly at risk./[made it an urgent public health and development issue. The virus is outstripping efforts to contain it and reversing hard-won gains of development. Infection rates are increasing among women and adolescent girls. In some regions and within particularly vulnerable groups, HIV infection in women, including youth is increasing rapidly.]** The burden of care for people living with HIV, including orphans, falls **[particularly]** on women, as State infrastructures are inadequate to respond to the challenges being posed. Women infected with HIV often suffer from discrimination and stigma **[and are often victims of gender based violence]**. Issues related to **[prevention, mutual responsibility,] [the provision of adequate education for prevention of HIV/AIDS,]** mother-to-child transmission **[of HIV]**, breastfeeding, [abortion], **[information and education of youth, [curbing high risk behaviour], [negotiating safe sex], women in prostitution, intravenous drug users, support groups, voluntary counselling and testing,]** partner notification and provision of essential drugs, including [azidothymidine (AZT)], **[drugs for opportunistic infections,]** have not been sufficiently addressed. **[There is also the need for more effective approaches to change of behaviour and to the empowerment of women to demand safe sex and take full control of their sexual relations. There are positive signs in the fight against HIV/AIDS in some countries that behavioural changes have occurred among young people and experience shows that educational programmes directed to young people on sexuality and HIV/AIDS can lead to a more positive view on gender relations, delayed sexual initiation and reduced risk of sexually transmitted diseases.]**

37. bis. Growing drug and substance abuse among young women and girls, both in developed and developing countries, has raised the need for increased efforts towards demand reduction and fight against illicit production, supply and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. AGREED

38. The increase in casualties and damage caused by natural disasters has raised awareness of the inefficiencies and inadequacies of the existing approaches and intervention methods in responding to such emergency situations, in which women, more often than men, are burdened with the responsibility of meeting the immediate daily needs of their families. This situation has raised awareness that a gender perspective must be incorporated whenever disaster prevention, mitigation and recovery strategies are being developed and implemented. AGREED

41. [Increasing acceptance of gender equality has emerged, based on a [shared set of] [universally accepted] principles, norms, rules and institutional mechanisms and [also] on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol.] [alternative: Increasing acceptance of gender equality has emerged, based on a shared set of principles, norms, rules and institutional mechanisms and international law, including, in particular, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol.]

[The changing context of gender relations, as well as the discussion on gender equality [and sexual and reproductive rights,] [productive and reproductive roles] [sexual and reproductive health], has led to increased reassessment of gender roles. This has further encouraged a discussion on the roles and responsibilities of women and men in working towards gender equality and the need for changing [the stereotypical] [and] [traditional] roles [which limit women's full potential] and [identities] [behaviour] of women and men.]

[There is a need for balanced participation between women and men in remunerated and unremunerated work.] [Failure to recognize [measure the real value of] the unremunerated work of women has meant that women's full contribution to [development]/[society and the economy] remains underestimated. This leads to a continued disproportionate burden for women in the household/As long as there is insufficient sharing of tasks and responsibilities with men, the combination of remunerated work and care-giving, there will be continued disproportionate burden for women in comparison to men. There is a need to measure women's unremunerated work in quantitative terms and to value it in national accounts.]

[In some countries there has been a recognition of the importance of a balanced participation of women and men, both in remunerated work and in professional life, and of the involvement of men in the process of gender equality in a perspective of social change.] [The changing context of gender relations, as well as the International Conference on Population and Development and Fourth World Conference on Women commitments to promote and protect gender equality and women's rights has made clear that women and men must work together to realize gender equality. This has further encouraged a discussion on the importance of taking the situation, and position, of both women and men into consideration when working towards gender equality. The knowledge of how unequal gender relations in different spheres is produced and reproduced has given important input into how policy, programmes and projects can be focused towards the root causes of gender discrimination.]

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Addendum

IV. Actions and initiatives to overcome obstacles and to achieve the full and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

42. In view of the evaluation of progress made five years since the Fourth World Conference on Women in implementing the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action **[as contained in the report of the Conference]**, contained in chapter II, as well as the current challenges affecting its full realization, outlined in chapter III, Governments now recommit themselves to the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action and also commit themselves to further actions and initiatives to overcome the obstacles and address the challenges. Governments, in taking continued and additional steps to achieve the goals of the Platform, recognize that the full enjoyment of all human rights **[including the right to development]** and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls is essential for realizing gender equality, development and peace in the twenty-first century.

43. Organizations of the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as the World Trade Organization, other international and regional intergovernmental bodies, parliaments and civil society, including the private sector and NGOs, trade unions and other stakeholders, are called upon to support government efforts and, where appropriate, develop complementary programmes of their own to achieve full and effective implementation of the Platform for Action. **AGREED**

43 bis. Governments and intergovernmental organizations recognize the contribution, **[autonomy]** and complementary role of NGOs in ensuring the effective implementation of the Platform for Action and should continue to strengthen partnerships with NGOs, in particular with women's organizations, in contributing to the effective implementation and follow-up of the Platform for Action.

43 ter. Experience has shown that the goal of gender equality can be fully achieved only in the context of renewed relations among different stakeholders at all levels. **[The full participation of women on the basis of equality in all spheres of society is essential for**

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good governance, political legitimacy and effective management of social and economic resources.]

44. Achieving gender equality and empowerment of women requires redressing inequalities between women and men and girls and boys and ensuring their equal rights, responsibilities, opportunities and possibilities. Gender equality implies that women's as well as men's needs, interests, concerns, experiences and priorities are an integral dimension of the design, implementation, **[national and international monitoring],** follow-up and evaluation of all actions in all areas of development in society.

44 bis. [Also essential in the designing of policies and implementation of further actions and initiatives is the fact that these must be addressed at all stages of the life-cycle, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age, and must further reflect the full diversity of women, recognizing that many women face additional barriers because of such factors as their race, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, sexual orientation, disability, socio-economic class or status as indigenous people, migrants, displaced people or refugees.]

45. [The endorsement of the Platform for Action by Governments and the international community indicates an agreement to a common development agenda with gender equality as an underlying principle. Moreover, it establishes that sustainable human development for all societies is possible only when women become full and equal partners in and benefit from development policy-making and practice.]

45. [The ~~endorsement of the~~ Platform for Action **indicates an agreement** by Governments and the international community ~~indicates an agreement~~ to a common development agenda with gender equality as an underlying principle. Moreover, it **reflects the views that people centred** ~~establishes that~~ sustainable ~~human~~ development for all societies is possible only when **all** women **have equitable access to financial and economic resources and** become full and equal partners in and benefit from development policy-making and practice.]

45. [The endorsement of the **new and further initiatives to the** Platform **for** Action by Governments and the international community indicates an agreement to a common ~~development~~ agenda ~~with~~ **for** gender equality **and women's empowerment** ~~as an underlying principle~~. Moreover, it establishes that sustainable human development for all societies is possible only when women become full and equal partners in and **equally** benefit from ~~development~~ **all** policy-making and practice.]

45. [~~The endorsement of~~ **[By adopting]** the Platform for Action ~~by~~ Governments and the international community ~~indicates an agreement~~ **[agreed]** to a common development agenda with gender equality as ~~an underlying~~ **[a core]** principle. Moreover, ~~it establishes~~ **they agreed** that sustainable human development for all societies is possible only when women **[of all ages]** ~~become~~ **[are]** full and equal partners in and benefit from development policy-making and practice **in all spheres of society and the economy**.]

45. [The ~~endorsement~~ **adoption** of the **report of the Fourth World Conference on Women** ~~Platform for Action~~ by Governments ~~and the international community~~ indicates an agreement to a common development agenda with gender equality as an underlying principle. Moreover, it establishes that sustainable human development for all societies is possible only when women become full and equal partners and benefit from development policy-making and practice.]

46. The efforts towards ensuring women's participation in development have expanded and need to combine a focus on women's conditions and basic needs with an holistic approach based on equal rights and partnerships, promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, **[including the right to development of all women and girls] [recognizing that these human rights of all women and girls, civil, cultural, economic, political and social, including the right to development are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated].** Policies and programmes should be formulated to achieve the goal of people-centred sustainable development, secure livelihoods **[strong support systems for families]** and adequate social protection measures, including safety nets, **[strengthen family support systems]** equal access to and control over financial and economic resources, and eliminate increasing and disproportionate poverty among women. All economic policies, institutions and resource allocation should adopt a gender perspective to ensure that development dividends are shared on equal grounds.

46 bis. Increased efforts are needed to provide equal access to education, health and social services and to ensure women's and girls' rights to education and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and well-being throughout the life cycle, as well as adequate, affordable and universally accessible health care **[and services]**, including sexual and reproductive health, particularly in the face of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; they are also necessary with regard to the growing proportion of older women.

47. Given that a majority of the world's women are subsistence producers and users of environmental resources, there is a need to recognize and integrate women's knowledge and priorities in the conservation and management of such resources to ensure their sustainability. Programmes and infrastructures that are gender-sensitive are needed in order to effectively respond to disaster and emergency situations that threaten the environment, livelihood security, as well as the management of the basic requirements of daily life. **AGREED**

47 bis. Sustaining the livelihoods of populations in States with limited or scarce resources, including small island developing States, is critically dependent on the preservation and protection of the environment. Women's customary knowledge, management and sustainable use of biodiversity should be recognized. **AGREED**

48. [The maintenance of international peace and security, the securing of social justice and human rights and the promotion of better standards of living are the central goals of Governments and the international community. Global, lasting peace cannot be attained without the full participation of women in peace processes at the national and international levels, particularly in decision-making. Gender considerations must play an integral part in conflict resolution efforts and in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all actions in all areas of peace-building.]

48. [The maintenance of international peace and security, securing social justice ~~and human rights,~~ promoting **and protecting all human rights, including the right to development, the rights of women and girls under foreign occupation,** better standards of life, **as well as combating violence against women and girls in situations of armed and other conflict, including the use of systematic rape as a weapon of war, must be** ~~are~~ the central goals of Governments and the international community. Global, lasting peace **should** ~~cannot~~ be attained **with** ~~without~~ the full participation of women **and the adoption of a gender approach in conflict resolution,** in peace processes, **peacekeeping and peace-building, including post conflict reconstruction programmes and development assistance** at the **local,** national, **regional** and international levels, particularly in decision-making. ~~Gender considerations must play an integral part in conflict resolution efforts and in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all actions in all areas of peace building~~.]

48. [The maintenance of international peace and security, ~~securing~~ **realizing** social justice and human rights, promoting **democracy, rule of law, good governance and** better standards of life are the central goals of Governments and the international community. Global, lasting peace cannot be attained without the full participation of women in peace processes at the national and international levels, particularly in decision-making. **A** gender ~~considerations~~ **perspective and women's active role** must ~~play~~ **be** an integral part in conflict resolution efforts and in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all actions in all areas of peace-building, **rehabilitation and post-conflict transformation.]**

48 bis. [The implementation of the Platform for Action, which aims at the empowerment and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all women, will be enhanced by strengthening international cooperation and understanding through, *inter alia*, the full recognition of cultural diversity and dialogue among cultures and civilization which the international community recognizes as essential for the achievement of the purposes of the United Nations.]

49. Political will and commitment at all levels are crucial to ensure mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the adoption and implementation of comprehensive and action-oriented policies in all areas. Policy commitments are essential for further developing the necessary framework which ensures women's equal access to and control over economic and financial resources, training, services and institutions as well as their participation in decision-making and management. Policy-making processes require the partnership of women and men at all levels. Men and boys should also be actively involved and

encouraged in all efforts to achieve the goals of the Platform for Action and its implementation. **AGREED**

50. [Proposed merged text: A non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive constitutional and/or legislative framework that ensures women's *de jure* equality, and creates an enabling environment to translate rights into reality is necessary. Equality before and under the law and equal protection by or under the law, together with an adequate and timely means for redressing violations, knowledge about rights and access to resources and a supportive gender-sensitive law enforcement system and judiciary will accelerate achievement of the goal of women's full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and gender equality. Furthermore, appropriate regulatory measures and legislative reform processes that address globalization, privatization and liberalization need to ensure equal access to and control over economic benefits, rights and opportunities for all women and men. This is particularly important for issues of social protection, property ownership, inheritance and access to productive resources and basic resources such as land, water, sanitation and food security and should be supported by public education campaigns.]

51. [Violence against women is a major obstacle to the achievement of gender equality, development and peace and has become a major human rights concern. Actions to eradicate violence against women at the domestic, national and international level are essential. Armed conflict and emergency situations impose serious threats to the lives of women and children. Therefore, the adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive national and international legislation eliminating violence against women in situations of armed conflict is essential. International instruments, ongoing negotiations and international discussions aimed at the limitation of armed conflict and discouraging gender-based violence, including rape, help create an enabling environment for the achievement of gender equality, development and peace.]

51. [**All forms of** Violence against women **and girls are an** is a major obstacle to the achievement of **the objectives of** gender equality, development and peace and **are** ~~has become~~ a major human rights concern. Actions to eradicate **all forms of** violence against women ~~at the domestic, national and international level are essential~~ **and girls, both in private and public lives, gender based, violence, such as rape, sexual abuse and exploitation, violence deriving from cultural prejudice, in particular the harmful effects of certain traditional or customary practices, violence resulting from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, pornography, ethnic cleansing, foreign occupation, religious and anti-religious extremism and terrorism must be implemented at the local, national regional and international levels**. Armed **and other** conflicts, **genocide** and **post-genocide situations, crimes against humanity, war crimes and wars of aggression and** ~~emergency situations~~ impose serious threats to the lives **and well-being** of women, **adolescents** and children. Therefore, the adoption and implementation of **international instruments and** ~~gender-sensitive~~ national ~~and international~~ legislation ~~eliminating violence against women in situations of armed conflict~~ are essential **to creating an enabling environment for the full achievement of gender-equality, development and peace**. ~~International instruments, ongoing negotiations and international discussions aimed at the limitation of armed conflict and discouraging gender-based violence, including rape, help create an enabling environment for the achievement of gender equality, development and peace.~~]

51. [Violence against women **[and girls]** is a major obstacle to the achievement of gender equality, development and peace and ~~has become~~ **[is]** ~~a major human rights concern~~ **[and to the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.]** Actions to ~~eradicate~~ **eliminate all forms of** violence against women at the domestic, national and international level are essential. Armed conflict and emergency situations impose serious threats to the lives of women and children. Therefore, ~~the adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive national and international legislation eliminating violence against women in situations of armed conflict, are essential~~ **it is essential that national and international legislation regarding the protection of human rights and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in situations of armed conflict are gender-sensitive.** International instruments, ongoing negotiations and international discussions aimed at the limitation of armed conflict and ~~discouraging~~ **eliminating** gender-based violence, including rape, help create an enabling environment for the achievement of gender equality, development and peace.]

51. [Violence against women is a major obstacle to the achievement of gender equality, development and peace and has become a major human rights concern. Actions to eradicate violence against women, **including prostitution, pornography, trafficking, sexual and other forms of exploitation** at the domestic, national and international level are essential. Armed conflict and emergency situations impose serious threats to the lives **and security** of women and children**, especially refugees and internally displaced persons**. Therefore, the adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive national and international legislation eliminating violence against women in situations of armed conflict are essential. International instruments, ongoing negotiations and international discussions aimed at the limitation of armed conflict and discouraging gender-based violence, including rape, help create an enabling environment for the achievement of gender equality, development and peace.]

51. [Violence against women and girls both in private and public spheres is a major obstacle to the achievement of gender equality, development and peace and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Actions to eliminate all forms of violence at all levels are essential. The adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive national and international legislation is essential.]

51 bis. [Armed conflict and emergency situations **also** impose serious threats to the lives of women and children. ~~Therefore, the adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive national and international legislation eliminating violence against women in situations of armed conflict are essential.~~ International instruments, ongoing negotiations and international discussions aimed at the limitation of armed conflict, and ~~discouraging~~ **outlawing of** gender-based violence, including rape, **are essential and** help create an enabling environment for the achievement of gender equality, development and peace.]

51 ter. [Women's contributions to the welfare of the family, the social significance of maternity, motherhood and the role of parents in the family and in the upbringing of children continue to be inadequately recognized. Despite repeated commitments to strengthen and support the family, family disintegration is still a major cause of the feminization of poverty and other social problems disproportionately affecting women and girls.]

51 ter. [The family is the basic unit of society and is a strong force of social cohesion and integration and its stability should be strengthened. It plays a key role in providing social care. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist, the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of family members must be respected. Women's contribution to the welfare of family, the crucial significance of maternity and the role of parents in the family and in the upbringing of children continue to be inadequately recognized. Women also continue to bear a disproportionate burden in household responsibilities. Such imbalance needs to be consistently addressed through appropriate policies and programmes, in particular those geared towards education and through legislation where appropriate.]

51 ter. [In different cultural, political and social systems various forms of families exist. Women's contribution to the welfare of families as well as to the development of society continue to be inadequately recognized. In order to achieve full partnership, both in public and in private spheres, an equal sharing between women and men of work and family responsibilities is needed.]

52. **[Proposed merged text**: Strong national machineries for the advancement of women and promotion of gender equality require political commitment at the highest level and all necessary human and financial resources to initiate, recommend and facilitate the development, adoption and monitoring of policies, legislation, programmes and capacity-building for the empowerment of women and to act as catalysts for open public dialogue on gender equality as a societal goal. This would enable them to promote the advancement of women and mainstreaming a gender perspective in policy and programmes in all areas, to play an advocacy role, and to ensure equal access to all institutions and resources, as well as enhanced capacity-building for women in all sectors. Reforms to meet the challenges of the changing world are essential to ensure women's equal access to institutions and organizations. Institutional and conceptual changes are a strategic and important aspect of creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the Platform for Action.]

53. Programme support to enhance women's opportunities, potentials and activities need to have a dual focus: on the one hand, programmes aimed at meeting the basic as well as the specific needs of

women for capacity-building, organizational development and empowerment; and on the other, gender mainstreaming in all programme formulation and implementation activities. It is particularly important to expand into new areas of programming to advance gender equality in response to current challenges. **AGREED**

53 bis. **[Girls and women of all ages with any form of disability are generally among the more vulnerable and marginalized of society. There is therefore need to take into account and to address their concerns in all policy making and programming. Special measures are needed at all levels to integrate them into the mainstream of development.]**

54. Effective and coordinated plans and programmes for the full implementation of the Platform for Action require a clear knowledge of the situation of women and girls, a clear research-based knowledge, data disaggregated by sex, short and long-term time-bound targets and measurable goals and follow-up mechanisms to assess progress. **[Efforts are also needed to ensure capacity-building for all actors involved and to increase transparency and accountability of actions taken towards these goals at the national level.]**

55. [The realization of the goals of gender equality, development and peace at the national and international level needs to be supported by the allocation of human and financial resources for specific and targeted activities, as well as through the explicit attention to these goals in all budgetary actions at the national and international levels.]

55. [The realization and the achievement of the goals of gender equality, development and peace need to be supported by the allocation of all necessary human, financial and material resources at the local, national, regional and international levels, as well as by increased international cooperation. The explicit attention to these goals in all budgetary processes at the national and international levels is essential.]

55. [The realization of the goals of gender equality, development and peace ~~at the national and international levels~~ needs to be supported by the allocation of human and financial resources for specific and targeted activities, as well as through the explicit attention to these goals in ~~all budgetary actions at the~~ national and international ~~level~~ **budgets.]**

55. [The **[full]** realization of the ~~goals of gender equality, development and peace~~ **[human rights of all women and girls]** at the national and international levels needs to be supported by the allocation of human and financial resources for specific and targeted activities, as well as through the explicit attention to these goals in all budgetary actions at the national and international levels.]

55 bis. Recognizing the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women in many countries, particularly in developing countries, it is essential to continue from a gender perspective to review, modify and implement integrated macro-economic and social policies and programmes, including, *inter alia*, those related to structural adjustment and external debt problems, to ensure universal and equitable access to social services, in particular to education and affordable quality health care services and equal access to and control over economic resources. **AGREED**

A. Actions to be taken at the national level

Actions to be taken by Governments (AGREED)

100 (a) Set and encourage the use of explicit short- and long-term time-bound targets or measurable goals, including, where appropriate, quotas, to promote progress towards gender balance, including women's equal access to and full participation on a basis of equality with men in all areas and at all levels of public life, especially in decision- and policy-making positions, in political parties and political activities, in all government ministries and at key policy-making institutions, as well as in local development bodies and authorities; **(AGREED)**

100 (e) **Address the barriers faced by women, in particular among indigenous and other marginalized women, in accessing and participating in politics and decision-making, including lack of training, women's double burden of paid and unpaid work, societal attitudes and stereotypes;**

101 (a) Ensure policies that guarantee equal access to education and elimination of gender disparities in education, including vocational training, science and technology and completion of basic education for girls, especially for those living in rural and deprived areas, and opportunities for continuing education at all levels for all women and girls; **(AGREED)**

101 (b) Support the implementation of plans and programmes of action to ensure quality education and improved enrolment retention rates for boys and girls and the elimination of gender discrimination as well as gender stereotypes in educational curricula and materials, as well as in the process of education; **(AGREED)**

101 (c) **[Provide a supportive learning environment for girls and boys that promotes gender equality, development, peace and human rights and [full respect for diversity] [cultural, religious diversity and [all] other forms of diversity] [all forms of diversity]];**

101 (d) Accelerate action and strengthen political commitment to close the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to ensure free compulsory and universal primary education for both girls and boys by 2015, as advocated by several global conferences, and eliminate policies that have been proven to worsen and perpetuate the gap; **(AGREED)**

101 (e) Develop a gender sensitive curricula from kindergarten to elementary schools to vocational training and universities in order to address gender stereotyping as one of the root causes of segregation in working life; **(AGREED)**

102 (a) Design and implement policies that promote and protect women's enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and create an environment that does not tolerate violations of the rights of women and girls; **(AGREED)**

102 (b) Create and maintain a non-discriminatory, as well as a gender sensitive legal environment by reviewing legislation with the view to **[striving to]** remov(ing) discriminatory provisions **[by 2005] [as soon as possible]** and eliminating legislative gaps that leave women and girls without protection of their rights and without effective recourse against gender-based discrimination;

102 (d) Ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, limit the extent of any reservations to it and withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise incompatible with international treaty law; **(AGREED)**

102 (e) **[Review, by States parties, as appropriate, all existing legislation and policy to ensure compatibility and compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other relevant international human rights instruments, as well as ensure that future legislation is also designed accordingly];**

102 (g) Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; **(AGREED)**

102 (h) Develop, review and implement laws, **[practices and procedures] [and help to develop positive attitudes]** to prohibit and eliminate all forms of discrimination **[against women and girls] [on the basis of sex, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation];**

102 (i) Take measures, including programmes and policies, to ensure that maternity, motherhood and parenting and the role of women in procreation are not used as a basis for discrimination nor restrict the full participation of women in society; **(AGREED)**

102 (j) **[Take action to end discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; review and repeal laws that criminalize homosexuality, since such laws contribute to creating a climate which encourages discrimination and violence against women who are, or are perceived to be, lesbians; and address violence and harassment against them];**

102 (k) Ensure that national legislative and administrative reform processes, including those linked to land reform, decentralization and reorientation of the economy, promote women's rights, particularly those of rural women and women living in poverty, and take measures to promote and implement those rights through women's equal access to and control over economic resources, including land, property rights, right to inheritance, credit and traditional saving schemes, such as women's banks and cooperatives; **(AGREED)**

102 (l) Mainstream a gender perspective into national immigration and asylum policies, regulations and practices, as appropriate, in order to promote and protect the rights of all women, including the consideration of steps to recognize gender-related persecution and violence **[when assessing grounds for granting refugee status and asylum];**

102 (m) *Ensure that all actors are held accountable for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women;*

Ensure that all Governments are held accountable for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination and violence against women by any person, organization or enterprise;

102 (n) *Adopt incentive systems for the private sector and for educational establishments that facilitate and strengthen compliance with non-discriminatory legislation;*

103 (a) *Introduce effective legislation in all States to protect women against violence and harmonize all laws to ensure that victims of such violence are not harmed again;*

Introduce effective legislation **[in particular protection orders,]** in all States to protect **[all]** women **[and girls]** against **[all forms of]** violence **[and against further abuse]**, **[encourage the reporting of such violence, and ensure that cases are quickly brought to justice; promote access to legal aid, shelter and social, medical and psychological support,** ~~and~~**]** and **[**~~harmonize all laws~~**]** to ensure that victims of such **[**~~such~~**]** violence **[**~~are not harmed again~~ **are not indirectly punished for bringing a complaint against abuse or leaving an abusive relationship]** [... such violence are not harmed again **and provide legal aid, shelter and social, medical and psychological support] [and adopt innovative approaches to prevent domestic violence against women and girls, with particular regard for the protection of children, working in partnership with the private sector, communities and NGOs]**;

[Take necessary measures to protect all women and girls against all forms of violence by providing access to legal aid, protective, medical, psychological and other support services and to encourage all women to report all incidents of violence against them by integrating a gender perspective in law enforcement and judicial systems to ensure gender sensitive treatment of all cases and the victim's freedom from further harm, harassment and revictimization];

New 103 (a) As a matter of priority, review and revise, where appropriate, existing legislation on violence against women to ensure all women and girls are protected against all forms of physical, psychological and sexual violence and provided recourse to justice;

As a matter of priority, introduce effective legislation, in particular protection orders, and review and revise, where appropriate, existing legislation to ensure that all women and girls are protected against violence; and take the necessary measures to protect all women and girls against all forms of violence by providing access to legal aid, protective, medical, psychological and other support services and to encourage all women to report all incidents of violence against them by integrating a gender perspective in law enforcement and judicial systems to ensure gender sensitive treatment of all cases, that cases are quickly brought to justice and that the victims are protected from further harm, harassment and revictimization;

103 (b) *Treat all forms of violence against women as a public offence punishable by law;*

Treat all forms of violence against women and girls **[of all ages]** as a criminal offence punishable by law **[including violence based on discrimination on the basis of race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation] [including violence based on all forms of discrimination] [and to ensure its implementation]**

103 (c) Establish legislation and/or strengthen appropriate mechanisms to handle criminal matters relating to domestic **[or family]** violence, **[including marital rape and sexual abuse of women and girls,]** and ensure that such cases are brought to justice swiftly;

103 (d) Develop, adopt and fully implement laws and other measures, as appropriate, such as policies and educational programmes, to eradicate harmful customary or traditional practices **[including female genital mutilation, forced marriage and so-called honour crimes]** that are violations of the human rights of women and girls and obstacles to the full enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms and to intensify efforts, in cooperation with local women's groups, to raise collective and individual awareness on how **those** traditional or customary practices violate women's human rights.

103 (e) Continue to undertake research to develop a better understanding of the root causes of all forms of violence against women in order to design programmes and take measures towards eliminating those forms of violence; **(AGREED)**

103 (f) Take measures to address through policies and programmes, racism and racially motivated violence against women and girls; **(AGREED)**

103 (g) **Take immediate action, with the full participation of indigenous people, to address the particular impact of violence on indigenous women, in order to implement culturally appropriate programmes and services to eliminate all forms of violence;**

103 (h) Promote women's and girls' mental well-being, integrate mental health services into primary health-care systems, develop gender-sensitive supportive programmes and train health workers to recognize gender-based violence and provide care for girls and women of all ages who have experienced any form of violence; **(AGREED)**

103 (i) **Adopt and promote a holistic response to violence against girls, youth, women and older women that is sensitive to diversity and includes the education of health providers, the provision of appropriate health and social services, educational programmes to overcome attitudes that reinforce women's subordination and stereotypical roles, programmes and education in the workplace and the promotion of economic equality and the empowerment of women;**

104 (a) **Examine and address the root causes of trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, focusing on, *inter alia*, lack of education, chronic unemployment, discrimination, lack of viable economic opportunities, the feminization of poverty and the demand for trafficking;**

Devise and enforce effective measures to combat *and eliminate* various forms of trafficking in women and girls *for prostitution, pornography, paedophilia and other forms of exploitation* through an anti-trafficking strategy consisting of (a) prevention campaigns, including addressing the root causes of trafficking such as lack of economic opportunities and *education* and the *existence of market* demand for trafficking; (b) assistance and protection for the victims of trafficking; and (c) prosecution of traffickers *and their collaborators*;

Establish and strengthen legal instruments and policies that address trafficking, including the ongoing efforts to establish a new international legal instrument for the prevention, suppression and punishment of traffic in persons and in collaboration with national and international enforcement organizations, as well as NGOs, as appropriate, take measures to prevent and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls for prostitution, pornography, paedophilia and other forms of exploitation. Such measures may include: intensifying international cooperation between States of origin, transit and destination and suppressing and punishing trafficking, including through strengthened national legislation; further defining the crime of trafficking in all its elements, increasing its punishment and promoting international cooperation in investigation, exchange of information and statistical data on trends in trafficking in women and girls as well as preventing women and girls who are victims of trafficking, including those who are refugees and displaced, from being prosecuted for illegal entry or residence;

104 (b) **Promote coordination to encourage the exchange of information and to report on findings and trends in violence against women, particularly trafficking;**

Devise and enforce effective measures to combat all forms of trafficking in women and girls through an anti-trafficking strategy consisting of prevention campaigns, exchange of information, assistance and protection for the victims and prosecution of traffickers and their collaborators;

104 (c) **Consider preventing, within the legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking, in particular women and girls, from being prosecuted for their illegal entry or residence, taking into account that they are victims of exploitation;**

104 (d) **Set up a coordinating mechanism, such as a national rapporteur, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on findings and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking;**

105 (a) **Develop or strengthen policies that address family disintegration and insecurity;**

106 (a) Consider adopting, where appropriate, national legislation consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity to protect the knowledge, innovations and practices of women in indigenous and local communities relating to traditional medicines, biodiversity and indigenous technologies; **(AGREED)**

107 (a) **Adopt policies to address, on a prioritized basis, emerging and continued health challenges,**

such as malaria, *tuberculosis*, *HIV/AIDS* and other diseases identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) as having major impact on health, including those having the highest mortality and morbidity rates;

107 (a) bis. Ensure that the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality is a health sector priority and that women have ready access to essential obstetric care, well-equipped and adequately staffed maternal health-care services, skilled attendance at delivery, emergency obstetric care, effective referral and transport to higher levels of care when necessary, post-partum care and family planning in order to, *inter alia*, promote safe motherhood, and give priority attention to measures to prevent, detect and treat breast, cervical and ovarian cancer and osteoporosis, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS; **(AGREED)**

107 (b) Collect and disseminate updated and reliable data on mortality and morbidity of women and conduct further research regarding how social and economic factors affect the health of girls and women of all ages, as well as research about the provision of health care services to girls and women and the patterns of use of such services and the value of disease prevention and health promotion programmes for women; **(AGREED)**

107 (c) **Provide funding to further develop statistical data on health, including medical research on heart disease and epidemiological studies that are gender specific, and conduct clinical trials involving women to establish basic information about dosage, side-effects and effectiveness of drugs, including contraceptives, which conform to ethical standards for research and testing;**

107 (d) Ensure universal and equal access for women and men throughout the life-cycle, to social services related to health care, including education, clean water and safe sanitation, nutrition, food security and health education programmes; **(AGREED)**

107 (e) **Give high priority to implementing, without delay, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development called for by the General Assembly in its resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999 in partnership with NGOs;**

107 (f) **Adopt policies to ensure primary health care and reproductive health services of the widest achievable range of scale, in order to bridge the gap of unmet needs in contraception and promote safe motherhood;**

107 (g) *Review and revise existing health legislation to reflect the new demands for service and care by women and girls as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and new knowledge about women's needs for specific mental and occupation health programmes and for the ageing process;*

Review and revise [**when necessary or appropriate,**] existing health legislation [**and/or policies**] [**and services**] to reflect [~~reflect~~ **fulfil commitments as outlined in the Platform for Action, to ensure highest possible standard of care and to respond to**] [**commitments to ensure the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, and to respond to**] the new [~~demands~~ **needs**] for service and care by women and girls as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic [~~and new knowledge about~~ **as well as**] women's needs for specific mental and occupation[**al**] health programmes [~~for service and care by women and girls as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and new knowledge about women's needs for specific mental and occupation health programmes and for the ageing process~~ **and needs of women of all ages in such areas as sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, mental health and occupational health**];

107 (h) Adopt measures to ensure non-discrimination against and respect for the privacy of those living with HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, including women and young people, so that they are not denied the information needed to prevent further transmission of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases and are able to access treatment and care services without fear of stigmatization, discrimination or violence; **(AGREED)**

107 (i) **Address [the health impact of] unsafe abortion as a major [public health concern and a significant] cause of maternal death and injury; and, in circumstances where it is not against the law, health systems should [~~, in circumstances where it is not against the law, health systems should]~~ train and equip health service providers and take other measures to ensure that abortion is safe and accessible [~~to ensure that abortion is safe and accessible~~ for the provision of safe and accessible abortion and post-abortion services], [as well**

as take additional measures to safeguard women's health and, as required by paragraph 106 (k) of the Platform for Action, consider reviewing laws containing punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortions];

107 (j) Promote and improve comprehensive gender-specific tobacco prevention and control strategies for all women, particularly adolescent girls and pregnant women, which would include, *inter alia*, education, prevention and cessation programmes and services, and the reduction of people's exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and support the development of the WHO international framework convention for tobacco control; **(AGREED)**

108 (a) **Ensure that women of all ages can fully realize their sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence by, *inter alia*, developing legislation, disseminating information and promoting accessible and affordable services;**

109 (aa) Mainstream a gender perspective into key macroeconomic and social development policies and national development programmes; **(AGREED)**

109 (a) Incorporate a gender perspective into the design, development, adoption and execution of all budgetary processes, as appropriate, in order to promote equitable, effective and appropriate resource allocation and establish adequate budgetary allocations to support gender equality and development programmes that enhance women's empowerment and develop the necessary analytical and methodological tools and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation; **(AGREED)**

109 (b) **[Increase investments in the social sector, particularly in education and health, as a central strategy for addressing development and poverty eradication to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment];**

[Increase, as appropriate, and effectively utilize investments in the social sector, particularly in education and health, to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as a central strategy for addressing development and poverty eradication];

109 (c) bis **Strive to eliminate the disproportionate presence of women living in poverty, particularly rural women, by implementing national poverty eradication programmes with a focus on a gender perspective and the empowerment of women, including short-and long-term goals;**

110 (a) *Create social security systems for poor women in view of the uncertainties and conditions of work associated with globalization;*

Create social security systems for [~~poor~~] women **[particularly women in agricultural and informational sectors,]** in view of the uncertainties and conditions of work associated with globalization;

Create and ensure equal access to social protection systems, taking into account the specific needs of [~~poor~~] women [living in poverty], **demographic changes and changes in society, to provide safeguards against the uncertainties and changes in conditions of work associated with globalization and** [work to] **ensure that new, non-standard forms of work are not sub-standards in terms of social protection;**

110 (a) bis **Undertake socio-economic policies that promote sustainable development and support and ensure poverty eradication programmes, especially for women by, *inter alia*, providing skills training, equal access to resources, credit, including micro-credit, information, technology and markets as well as formulating and implementing appropriate strategies for developing entrepreneurship, self-employment, cooperation and wage employment to benefit the poorest and most marginalized women, particularly rural women, indigenous women and female headed households, including older women;**

111 (a) Facilitate employment for women through, *inter alia*, promotion of adequate social protection, simplification of administrative procedures, removal of fiscal obstacles, where appropriate, and other measures, such as access to risk capital, credit schemes, micro-credit and other funding, facilitating the establishment of micro-enterprises and small- and medium-sized enterprises; **(AGREED)**

112 (a) Establish or reinforce existing institutional mechanisms at all levels to work with national machineries to strengthen societal support for gender equality, in cooperation with civil society, particularly women's NGOs; **(AGREED)**

112 (b) **Ensure that mandates, roles and responsibilities of institutional mechanisms are well defined and disseminated; provide them with the necessary**

sustainable human and financial means; and ensure their presence at the highest level in all governmental departments and all other decision-making bodies so that gender mainstreaming is integrated in all policy areas and accountability of the government to gender equality policies is extended to these areas;

Take action for the continued promotion and advancement of women at the highest level, by strengthening national machineries to mainstream the gender perspective to accelerate the empowerment of women in political, economic and social fields;

112 (c) *Provide adequate resources in national budgets for national machineries for the advancement of women so that they can implement their mandates;*

Provide adequate resources [~~national budgets for~~ to] national machineries for the advancement of women so that they can implement their mandates;

Provide national machineries with the necessary human and financial resources, including through exploring innovative funding schemes, so that gender mainstreaming is integrated in all policies, programmes and projects;

112 (d) Consider establishing effective commissions or other institutions to promote equal opportunities; **(AGREED)**

112 (e) Strengthen efforts to fully implement national action plans developed for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and, when necessary, adjust or develop national plans for the future; **(AGREED)**

112 (f) *Design all government information policies and strategies in a gender-sensitive manner;*

113 (a) Provide national statistical offices with institutional and financial support in order to collect, compile and disseminate data disaggregated by sex, age and other factors, as appropriate, in formats that are accessible to the public and to policy makers for, *inter alia,* gender-based analysis, monitoring and impact assessment, **[and support new work to develop statistics and indicators, especially in areas where information is particularly lacking];**

113 (b) Develop national capacity to undertake policy-oriented and gender-related research and impact studies by universities and national research/training institutes to enable gender-specific knowledge-based policy-making; **(AGREED)**

B. Actions to be taken at national level

By Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and other actors of civil society

114 (a) **[Encourage the creation of training and legal literacy programmes that build and support the capacities of women's organizations to advocate for women's and girls' human rights and fundamental freedoms;]**

114 (b) Encourage collaboration and, **[where appropriate,/and appropriate partnerships]** among **[various levels of Governments]**, NGOs, grass-roots organizations, traditional and community **[and religious]** leaders for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls **[and the dignity and worth of the human person]**;

115 (a) **Adopt a holistic approach to women's physical and mental health throughout their life cycle, including not only health services, but also health promotion, education and disease prevention activities that address biological, behavioural, social and economic determinants of health;**

115 (b) [gender balance at all levels of the health care system should be promoted]

115 (c) bis Strengthen measures to improve the nutritional status of all girls and women, recognizing the effects of severe and moderate malnutrition, the life-long implications of nutrition and the link between mother and child health, by promoting and enhancing support for programmes to reduce malnutrition, such as school meal programmes, mother-child-nutrition programmes and micro-nutrient supplementation, giving special attention to bridging the gender gap in nutrition; (AGREED)

115 (d) *Review health sector reform initiatives and their impact on women's health, in particular on rural and poor urban health service delivery, and ensure that all women have full and equal access to health services;*

[With the full participation of women, r] Review health sector reform initiatives and their impact on women's

health, in particular on rural and poor urban health service [~~service~~ **care**] delivery, and ensure that all women have full and equal access to health services [~~services~~ **care**] **[improve the responsiveness of health systems to the diversity of women's needs; and examine the possibility of using information and communication technologies, such as telehealth, to overcome barriers to accessing health services;]**;

Review and constantly monitor the impact of health sector reform initiatives on the full enjoyment of human rights by women, in particular with regard to rural and urban health service delivery to the poor, and ensure that reforms secure full and equal access to health services for women, including reproductive and sexual health;

115 (e) *Reorient health information, services and training for health workers to incorporate gender-sensitivity and reflect user's perspectives with regard to interpersonal and communications skills and user's right to privacy and confidentiality;*

[To meet the health needs of all women and girls, r] Reorient **[medical institutions,]** health information, **[including information on methods of family planning,]** services and training for health workers to incorporate gender-sensitivity and reflect user's [~~reflect users'~~ **respect women's and girls'**] perspectives with regard to interpersonal and communications skills and user's **[as well as safeguard and respect their]** [~~reflect user's perspectives with regard to interpersonal and communications skills and user's~~ **respect for women's]** right to privacy and [~~and,~~] confidentiality **[and informed choice/consent]** [~~user's perspectives with regard to interpersonal and communications skills and user's right to privacy and confidentiality~~ **women's perspectives and right to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent]**;

115 (f) **Design and implement programmes, with the full involvement of young people, to educate and inform them on sexual and reproductive health issues;**

115 (g) **Design and implement programmes to reduce the number of early pregnancies and support pregnant adolescents and teenage mothers, in particular to prevent them dropping out of school.**

115 (h) **[New technologies should be harnessed, in particular to meet women's health needs, including reproductive health needs, through the development of, *inter alia*, female-controlled contraceptive methods, microbicides, sexually transmitted diseases, diagnostics and single dose treatment for sexually transmitted diseases];**

116 (a) *Develop and use practical tools and indicators for gender mainstreaming, including gender-sensitive research, statistics and information;*

Develop and use **frameworks, guidelines and other]** practical tools and indicators for [~~for~~ **to accelerate]** gender mainstreaming, including gender-sensitive [~~sensitive~~ **based]** research **[analytical tools and methodologies, training, case studies,]**, statistics and information;

117 (a) Provide equal opportunities and favourable conditions for women of all ages and backgrounds on equal terms with men by encouraging their entry into politics and their participation at all levels; **(AGREED)**

117 (a) bis **Encourage the nomination of more women candidates, including, *inter alia*, through political parties, quotas or other appropriate means for election to parliaments and other legislative structures, to increase their share and contribution in the formulation of public policy;**

117 (b) **[Encourage women in senior positions to act as role models and mentors for other women and compile rosters of possible women leaders];**

118 (b) Promote and protect the rights of women workers and take action to remove structural and legal barriers as well as stereotypical attitudes to gender equality at work, addressing, *inter alia*, gender bias in recruitment; working conditions; occupational segregation and harassment; discrimination in social protection benefits; women's occupational health and safety; unequal career opportunities and inadequate sharing, by men, of family responsibilities; **(AGREED)**

118 (b) bis Promote programmes to enable women and men to reconcile their work and family responsibilities and to encourage men to share equally with women household and childcare responsibilities; **(AGREED)**

118 (f) Design, implement and promote family friendly policies and services, including affordable, accessible and quality care services for children and other dependants, parental and other leave schemes and campaigns to sensitize public opinion and other relevant actors on equal sharing of employment and family responsibilities between women and men; **(AGREED)**

118 (j) Develop policies and programmes to enhance the employability of women and their access to quality jobs, through improving access to formal, non-formal and vocational training, life-long learning and retraining, long-distance education, including in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, to support women's empowerment in the different stages of their lives; **(AGREED)**

118 (c) *Establish the creation of institutional networks to support the career development and promotion of women;*

[Take action to bring about a balanced representation of women and men in all sectors and occupations in the labour market and e] Establish **[~~Establish~~ encourage]** the creation of **[~~Establish the creation of~~ Expand or create]** institutional networks to support the career development and promotion of women **[to break the glass ceiling] [to break the glass ceiling and to take other actions to bring about a balanced representation of women and men in all sectors and occupations;]**

118 (d) Develop and/or strengthen programmes and policies to support women entrepreneurs, including those engaged in new enterprises, through access to information, training, including vocational training, new technologies, networks, credit and financial services; **(AGREED)**

118 (e) Initiate positive steps to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and to diminish differentials in incomes between women and men. **(AGREED)**

118 (h) *Adopt incentive systems for the private sector and for educational establishments that facilitate and strengthen compliance with non-discriminatory legislation;*

[~~Adopt~~ Consider introducing] incentive systems for **[and in]** the private sector **[~~and for educational establishments~~]** that **[~~facilitate~~ ensure]** and strengthen compliance with non-discriminatory legislation;

118 (i) **Encourage the education of girls in science, mathematics, new technologies of information and technical subjects and encourage women, through career advising, to consider employment in high growth and high wage sectors and jobs;**

118 (k) **[Analyse and respond *as necessary* to the major reasons why men and women ~~are~~ *may be* affected differently by the process of job creation and job elimination associated with economic transition and structural transformation of the economy, including globalization];**

119 (a) **Promote programmes and policies that acknowledge the social significance of maternity, motherhood and the role of parents in the family and in the upbringing of children;**

C. Actions to be taken at the international level

By the United Nations system, and international and regional organizations, as appropriate

120 (a) Assist Governments, at their request, to build institutional capacity and develop national action plans, or further implement existing action plans, for the implementation of the Platform for Action; **(AGREED)**

120 (b) **[Assist NGOs, especially women's organizations, to build their capacity to [help monitor], advocate for, implement [and follow up] the Platform for Action;]**

120 (b) bis Strengthen or establish where appropriate, national collaborative and regular reporting mechanisms, with the participation of NGOs, especially women's organizations, to monitor progress on the implementation of national policies, programmes and benchmarks for achieving gender equality; **(AGREED)**

120 (c) Allocate sufficient resources to regional and national programmes to implement the Platform for Action in its 12 critical areas; **(AGREED)**

120 (d) Assist Governments in countries with economies in transition to further develop and implement plans and programmes aimed at economic and political empowerment of women; **(AGREED)**

120 (e) **[Encourage the Economic and Social Council to request the regional commissions, within their respective mandates and resources, to establish/build up a database to be updated regularly, in which all programmes and projects carried out in their respective regions by agencies or organizations of the United Nations system are listed, to facilitate their dissemination, as well as the evaluation of their impact**

on the empowerment of women through the implementation of the Platform for Action];

120 (e) bis **Take urgent and effective measures to alleviate the negative impact of the economic sanctions on the civilian population, especially women and children;**

Give proper consideration to urgent and effective measures regarding the issue of the social and humanitarian impact of sanctions, in particular on women and children, with a view to minimizing social and humanitarian effects of **sanctions;**

121 (a) **[Continue to implement and ~~monitor~~ *follow up the mandated work of the United Nations agencies*, ~~with the full participation of women *within the United Nations system*, plans of actions, *relevant General Assembly resolutions as well as*~~ agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council and other initiatives ~~*of the United Nations system*~~ to mainstream a gender perspective into all policies, programmes ~~and *planning*/plans of action *of the United Nations system*~~, including through the integrated and coordinated follow-up to all major United Nations conferences and summits, ~~as well as to ensure the allocation of sufficient resources and maintenance of gender units and focal points to achieve this end~~];**

121 (a) bis Support national efforts, particularly in developing countries, for enlarged access to new information technology as part of the efforts to develop collaborative research, training and information dissemination, including through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System (GAINS) being developed by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) while at the same time supporting traditional methods of information dissemination, research and training; **(AGREED)**

121 (b) [Emphasize the provision of training on gender mainstreaming, including gender impact analysis, and on the human rights of women, including the right to development, to all United Nations personnel and officials at Headquarters and in the field, especially in field operations, and ensure appropriate follow-up to such training];

121 (b) **[Ensure that all United Nations personnel and officials at Headquarters and in the field, especially in field operations, receive training in order to mainstream ~~with~~ a *gender perspective* in their work, including gender impact analysis, and the human rights of women including the right to development, and ensure appropriate follow-up to such training];**

121 (c) Ensure that all activities of the United Nations system which impact on the family contribute to its protection.

121 (d) [Provide and disseminate widely a comprehensive analysis of the linkages between the Beijing Platform for Action and all relevant major United Nations conferences and summits with a view to fully implement the Platform for Action];

121 (e) [Call on the Commission on the Status of Women to further develop its role and working methods within its mandate in monitoring and advancing implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action];

121 (f) Assist Governments, upon their request, to incorporate a gender perspective as a dimension of development into national development planning; **(AGREED)**

121 (g) ~~*[Encourages all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their mandates, to*~~ (C)ontinue, ~~within the~~(ir) mandates ~~*of the relevant entities of the United Nations system to*~~ (A)ssist States parties, upon their request, in implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ~~and, in this regard, to pay attention to the concluding comments as well as the general recommendations of the Committee~~];

122 (a) [Assist Governments, upon request, in developing gender-sensitive responses to humanitarian crises/~~*emergencies*~~ resulting from armed conflict and natural disasters ~~and environmental degradation~~ **and update, disseminate and implement guidelines specifically designed to this end];**

122 (a) bis Invite the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other relevant United Nations agencies, within their respective mandates, to enhance further assistance upon request to countries hosting a large number of refugees in order to meet the needs of refugees, especially women and children;

Call upon Governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other relevant parts of the United Nations system and

other humanitarian organizations to continue to respond to assistance needs of countries hosting large numbers of refugees and displaced persons until durable solutions are found;

122 (b) *Ensure women's full and equal participation in sustainable reconstruction efforts;*

[Recognize and increase the] ~~Ensure women's~~] Ensure **[and support]** women's full and equal [~~women's full and equal~~ **gender-balanced]** participation **[of women, particularly marginalized women, at all levels of decision-making and implementation in development activities and peace processes, including conflict prevention, resolution, post-conflict reconstruction, peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building** ~~**in sustainable reconstruction**~~**]**; in [in **peace negotiations, peace-building and at all stages of design, planning and implementation of]** sustainable reconstruction **[and rehabilitation]** efforts;

[Promote the participation of women, at all levels of decision-making and in development activities and peace processes, including conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict reconstruction, peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building];

[Support and *encourage* ~~**ensure and support**~~ ***women's full and equal*** ~~**gender-balanced**~~ **participation at all levels/stages of decision-making** ~~***and implementation***~~ **in** *post-conflict reconstruction and* **development activities;**

Support and ensure ~~**and support**~~ ***women's full and equal*** ~~**gender-balanced**~~ **participation at all levels/stages of decision-making** ~~**and implementation**~~ **in peace processes** ~~**at all stages**~~ **of design, planning and implementation**~~**, including in conflict prevention *and resolution*, post-conflict reconstruction, peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building, in peace negotiations and in rehabilitation efforts]**~~**;**

122 (b) bis Encourage the involvement of women in decision-making at all levels and achieve gender balance in the appointment of women and men, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, including as special envoys and special representatives, and to pursue good offices on behalf of the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, in matters relating to peacekeeping, peace-building and in operational activities, including as resident coordinators; **(AGREED)**

122 ter Strive to remove obstacles ~~**Take concrete measures for**~~ **to the realization of the right of peoples** ~~**to**~~**/of self-determination** ~~**of all peoples**~~**, in particular of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, which adversely affect their socio-economic development, particularly those of women and girls, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter;**

122 (c) [~~**Consider funding and other**~~ **support** ~~**for empowering**~~ **women** ~~**and their**~~ **organizations** ***to strengthen their capacities for involvement in*** **conflict prevention, peace**~~**keeping**~~ ***building*** **and post-conflict** ~~**transformation**~~ ***reconstruction*** **activities].**

122 (d) *[Support the work of the International Tribunals, in particular with regard to gender-sensitivity;*

Support the work of the International Tribunals, in particular with regard to ~~gender sensitivity~~ **to the integration of a gender perspective]**;

Encourage the ~~**existing**~~ **International Tribunals and the future International Criminal Court in fully implementing the gender-based/related/specific provisions of the respective statutes and encourage them to promote gender balance in and gender training of their staff;**

Support the work of the International Tribunals and encourage them to promote gender balance in and gender training of their staff;]

123 (a) Support **activities [within the United Nations system]** aimed at the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, including providing support for the activities of women's networks and organizations **[within the United Nations system];**

123 (b) Consider launching an international "zero tolerance" campaign on violence against women **(AGREED)**

124 (a) Encourage implementation of measures designed to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender balance in all posts including at the professional level and above, in particular at the higher levels in their secretariats including in peacekeeping missions, peace negotiations and in all activities and report thereon, as appropriate,

and enhancing management accountability mechanisms; (**AGREED**)

125 A. [**Strengthen participatory poverty eradication strategies that reduce the feminization of poverty and enhance the capacity of women to ~~meet the/offset the negative~~ social and economic impacts ~~challenges~~ of globalization while taking into account the role of civil society, good governance, and human rights;**

125 B. [**As an essential factor for the advancement of women, take all necessary measures to create an international environment conducive to the achievement and maintenance of world peace, with full respect for the purposes and principles of ~~sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in compliance with~~ the Charter of the United Nations];**

D. Actions to be taken at the national and international level

By Governments [regional] and international organizations, including the United Nations system [and international financial institutions] [and other actors], as appropriate

125 C. [**Implement effective and equitable development-oriented and durable solutions to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, *inter alia*, through debt relief, to promote more equitable distribution of productive assets, wealth, opportunities, income and services, in particular for women];**

125 D. **Take measures to ensure new approaches to international development cooperation, based on stability, growth and equity, with the full participation and integration of developing countries in the globalizing world economy, geared towards ~~poverty eradication and~~ the reduction of gender-based inequality ~~and poverty eradication~~, within the overall framework of achieving people centred sustainable development;**

125 E. [**~~Continue to discourage the adoption of/Take measures to put an end to the adoption of~~ and refrain from any commercial, financial and economic unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter, that continue to impede the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular women and children, hinder their well-being and obstruct the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and their right to food, medical care and the necessary social services; Ensure that food and medicines stop being used as a tool for political pressure;]**

125 G. [**Take effective measures to respond to globalization with a view to making it beneficial for all countries and peoples and to actively promote effective participation of developing countries in the international economic policy decision-making in the context of the globalizing world economy, in order to, *inter alia*, guarantee the equal participation of women, in particular those from developing countries, in the process of decision-making;]**

125 H. **~~Create an enabling environment~~ Design ~~and implement~~ policies that promote and protect the enjoyment of all human rights — civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development — and fundamental freedoms, in order to advance towards gender equality, development and peace;]**

125 I. Continue to review, modify and implement macroeconomic and social policies and programmes, *inter alia*, through an analysis from a gender perspective of those related to structural adjustment and external debt problems, in order to ensure women's equal access to resources and universal access to basic social services; (**AGREED**)

125 J. [**Undertake comprehensive actions to provide and support skills training for women and girls at all levels, on the basis of appropriate strategies and agreed targets to eradicate poverty, in particular the feminization of poverty, through national, regional and international efforts. National efforts need to be complemented by intensified regional and international cooperation in order to manage the risks, overcome the challenges and ensure that any ~~seize the~~ opportunities created by globalization are extended to women];**

125 (a) Promote international cooperation to support regional and national efforts in the development and

use of gender-related analysis and statistics by, *inter alia*, providing national statistical offices, upon their request, with institutional and financial support in order to enable them to respond to requests for data disaggregated by sex and age for use by national governments in the formulation of gender-sensitive statistical indicators for monitoring and policy and programme impact assessments, as well as to undertake regular strategic surveys; **(AGREED)**

125 (b) Assist countries, upon their request, in developing methods for, and compiling statistics on the contributions of women and men to society and the economy, and the socio-economic situation of women and men, in particular in relation to poverty, and paid and unpaid work in all sectors; **(AGREED)**

125 (f) *Ensure greater international cooperation in and national attention to acquiring accurate data and developing indicators on violence against women, including women migrant workers;*

Ensure greater international cooperation in and national attention to acquiring accurate **[and comparable]** data and developing indicators on ~~the situation of women/on issues of~~ violence against women, including women migrant workers **[**~~violence against women, including women migrant workers o~~ **the situation of women] [**~~on issues of importance to women~~ **for use in gender analysis and policy-making;]**;

125 (f) bis **Ensure greater international cooperation in and national attention to acquiring accurate and comparable data and developing indicators on issues of importance to women, including violence against women, for use in gender analysis and policy-making];**

125 (g) *Publish crime statistics regularly to increase transparency and map trends in law enforcement concerning violations of the rights of women;*

Publish regularly crime statistics and map trends in law enforcement concerning violations of the ~~**human**~~ **rights of women [and girls to increase** ~~**transparency**~~ **and awareness];**

125 (h) *Create an adequate statistics base and clearing-house of good practices and lessons learned on the elimination of various forms of violence against women by the end of 2001*

Develop an international consensus on uniform indicators and ways to measure violence against women and consider establishing a readily accessible database on statistics, legislation, training models, good practices, ethical guidelines, lessons learned and other resources with regard to all forms of violence against women, including women migrant workers]

125 (i) *Improve the collection of comprehensive information about women, including HIV/AIDS throughout the life cycle, and of data disaggregated by sex and age;*

[In partnership with relevant institutions, i]Improve **[and systematize the development of indicators and]** the collection of **[data disaggregated by sex, age and other appropriate factors on health and access to health services;** ~~comprehensive information about women, including HIV/AIDS, throughout the life cycle, and of data disaggragated by sex and age;~~**]** comprehensive information about **[**~~about~~ **on the impact of HIV/AIDS on]** women, including HIV/AIDS **[**~~including HIV/AIDS~~**]** throughout the life cycle, and of data disaggregated by sex and age; **[eliminate gender biases in bio-medical, clinical and social research and conform with internationally recognized human rights and internationally accepted legal, ethical, technical and scientific standards;]**

126 (a) Develop ~~national~~ capacity to undertake **[gender-related and]** policy-oriented research and impact studies by universities, national research/training institutes to enable ~~knowledge-based~~ policy-making based on such knowledge/towards gender equality];

126 (a) bis Develop a South-South cooperation programme with a view to assisting in the capacity building of national machineries on women through, *inter alia*, the sharing of expertise, experiences and knowledge of national machineries on women's empowerment, gender issues and gender mainstreaming methodologies and approaches on the 12 critical areas of the Platform for Action; **(AGREED)**

126 (b) *Institute action-oriented programmes with time-bound targets and benchmarks for measuring progress;*

Institute action-oriented programmes **[for the accelerated implementation of the Platform for Action]**, with time-bound targets **[**~~time-bound targets~~

short- and long-term measurable goals] [~~and~~] benchmarks **[and indicators]** for measuring progress;

126 (c) *Support or conduct performance appraisals and impact analysis studies of measures undertaken to achieve gender equality;*

Support or **[~~or~~ and regularly]** conduct **[gender impact assessments,]** performance appraisals and impact analysis studies of measures undertaken to achieve gender equality;

126 (d) bis: Undertake appropriate data collection and research on indigenous women, with their full participation, in order to foster accessible, culturally and linguistically appropriate policies, programmes and services; **(AGREED)**

126 (e) Continue research on all current trends that may be creating new gender disparities in order to provide a ~~solid~~ basis for policy action; **(AGREED)**

127 (a) Take measures to develop and implement gender sensitive programmes aimed at stimulating women's entrepreneurship and private initiative and assist women-owned business to participate in and benefit from, *inter alia*, international trade, technological innovation and investment; **(AGREED)**

127 (b) **Promote compatibility of policies and programmes with the objectives of the 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and encourage consideration of ILO conventions that are particularly relevant to ensure women's rights at work;**

127 (c) **Ensure full implementation of the ILO 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and encourage universal ratification and full implementation of ILO conventions that are particularly relevant to ensure women's rights at work.**

127 (d) *Apply international and national labour laws to irregular forms of work, such as outsourcing, part-time labour and informal subcontracting, created by globalization and which remain unprotected by standard labour laws;*

Apply international and national labour laws to irregular forms of work, such as outsourcing **[and]** part-time labour and informal subcontracting, **[~~created by globalization and~~]** which remain unprotected by standard labour laws;

Promote and protect women's rights concerning work, including through the application of national labour laws and international labour laws to the extent ratified by States and consider enhancing protections where required for new and/or irregular forms of work which have increased, *inter alia*, as a result of globalization; (... and international labour standards to all forms of work including non-standard work and those forms: (~~all forms of work including non-standard work and those forms~~ various forms of employment particularly those affecting women) particularly affecting women, which have increased, *inter alia*, as a result of globalization, and which, in many cases, remain unprotected by labour standards (~~laws to the extent ratified by States and consider enhancing protections where required for new and/or irregular forms of work which have increased, inter alia, as a result of globalization;~~

127 (e) **Consider how international trade may best contribute to reducing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women and children and to improving labour conditions, including through enhanced protection of core labour standards;**

127 (e) bis Encourage the strengthening of existing and emerging micro-credit institutions and their capacity, including through the support of international financial institutions, so that credit and related services for self-employment and income generating activities may be made available to an increasing number of people living in poverty, in particular women, and to further develop, where appropriate, other micro-finance instruments; **(AGREED)**

127 (g) **[Show strong will and commitment and direct investments to gender-sensitive development of sustainable and ecologically sound consumption and production patterns and approaches to natural resource management and acknowledge women's role therein];**

127 (h) *Re-orient agricultural extension services, including credit, to meet needs of women producers and to strengthen women's vital role in providing food security;*

Reorient agricultural extension services, including credit **[schemes]**, to meet needs of women producers and to strengthen women's [~~and to strengthen women's~~ **who play a]** vital role in providing food security **[and strengthen women's capacity to engage in and profit from expanding and changing agricultural markets]**;

127 (i) *Adopt special measures to improve the situation of rural women and to empower them to ensure the socio-economic security of their households;*

Adopt special measures to improve the situation of rural women and to empower them [~~to ensure the socio-economic security of their households~~];

Adopt measures to ensure that the work of rural women engaged in agricultural production and enterprises related to farming, fishing and resource management is recognized and valued in order to enhance their economic security, their access to resources, services and benefits and their empowerment;

127 (j) **[Improve policy responses, effective legislation and/or other measures aimed at eliminating the worst forms of child labour, particularly those which have an impact on girls;]**

127 (k) bis **Continue policies and actions to build family friendly societies, in particular through the taking of a more focused and coordinated approach by the United Nations system;**

128 (a) Encourage and implement curriculum changes in training for public officials to make them fully gender-sensitive; **(AGREED)**

128 (b) Develop policies [and implement programmes, particularly for men and boys, on changing stereotypical attitudes and behaviours concerning gender roles and responsibilities to promote gender equality and positive attitudes and behaviours; **(AGREED)**

128 (c) **Strengthen and promote programmes to support the participation of young women in youth networks between and among developed and developing countries in order to address their needs and concerns;**

128 (d) **[Support formal and informal education programmes for girls, adolescent girls and young women, and support and enable them to acquire knowledge, develop self-esteem and take responsibility for and control over their own lives;]**

128 (d) bis. Undertake comprehensive actions to provide skill training for women and girls at all levels, in order to eradicate poverty, in particular the feminization of poverty, through national and international efforts;

128 (e) Strengthen gender-awareness campaigns and gender equality training among women and men, girls and boys to eliminate the persistence of harmful traditional stereotypes; **(AGREED)**

128 (h) **With the full participation of indigenous women, develop and implement educational and training programmes that respect their history, culture, ~~spirituality~~, languages and ~~aspirations~~ and ensure their access to all levels of formal and ~~informal~~ non-formal education, including higher education;**

128 (i) **Continue to support and strengthen [national] adult literacy programmes in order to Achieve a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults;**

128 (j) **Continue to examine and to design programmes to address the causes for the decline in the enrolment rates and the increase in ~~and~~ drop-out rates of girls and boys at the primary and secondary levels in some countries, and the consequences of this phenomenon ~~with a view to ensuring achievement of international targets on education set by the relevant international conferences~~;**

Strengthen international cooperation in order to ensure achievement of international targets on education set by the relevant international conferences;

128 (l) Ensure equal opportunities for women and girls in cultural, recreational and sports activities, as well as in participation in athletics and physical activities at national, regional and international levels, such as access, training, competition, remuneration and prizes; **(AGREED)**

128 (o) Design and implement policies and programmes, to fully address specific needs of women and girls with disabilities, to ensure their equal access to education at all levels, including technical and vocational training and adequate rehabilitation programmes, to health care and services and employment opportunities, to protect and promote their human rights and, where appropriate, to eliminate existing inequalities between women and men with disabilities; **(AGREED)**

129 (b) Develop and maintain consultative processes and mechanisms, in partnership with women's organizations, including NGOs and community groups, to ensure that all women, with particular attention to those who face particular barriers to their participation in public life, are fully involved in and informed about decisions that impact their lives; **(AGREED)**

Apply and support positive measures to give all women, particularly indigenous women, equal access to capacity-building and training programmes to enhance their participation in decision-making in all fields and at all levels; **(AGREED)**

[Take measures to ~~reach~~ increase the/enhance ~~gender balanced~~ participation of women] ~~in the civilian police forces and the military~~, in particular at decision-making levels ~~and identify women candidates for assignment to peacekeeping missions and improve the representation/participation~~ **of women in peacekeeping missions, in military and civilian police contingents in ~~those missions, including in the civilian police forces~~;**

Identify women candidates for assignment to peacekeeping missions and improve the representation of women;

130 (a) *Increase policy responses, effective legislation and other measures aimed at eradication of violence against girls, especially against sexual and economic exploitation, prostitution, child pornography, trafficking and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation;*

Increase policy responses, effective legislation and other measures aimed at elimination of violence against **[women and]** girls, especially [sexual] and economic exploitation, **[including worst forms of child labour, [child]** prostitution, [child] pornography, [sale of children] trafficking **[~~, prostitution, child pornography, trafficking~~]** and harmful traditiona[1] **[and customary]** practices [affecting women and girls], such as female genital mutilation [, early and **forced marriages, crimes committed in the name of honour, crimes committed in the name of passion, racially motivated crimes ~~and dowry-related violence~~]** [**~~, forced marriages and so-called honour crimes~~**];

130 (b) **[Increase cooperation, policy responses, effective legislation and/or other measures aimed at elimination of sexual and economic exploitation of girls, including child prostitution, child pornography and the sale of children;]**

130 (c) **[Increase awareness of the extent to which ~~gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence as defined~~ ~~contained~~ in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which affirms that rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization and other forms of sexual violence constitute, in defined circumstances, crimes against humanity and war crimes, ~~rape and other acts of sexual violence against women and girls~~ are being used as a weapon of war, with the aim of preventing such crimes from occurring and take measures to support prosecution of all persons responsible for such crimes and provide avenues for redress to victims]**;

130 (d) Provide support to NGOs including women's organizations and community groups **[and other actors in civil society]** in addressing all forms of violence against women and girls, **[including for programmes to combat race-based violence against women and girls]**;

130 (e) **[Prosecute the perpetrators of [all forms of] violence against women and girls and sentence them appropriately and introduce actions aimed at helping and motivating perpetrators to break the cycle of violence];**

130 (f) ~~*Ensure education and training for all actors in contact with victims of violence*~~,

Establish guidelines for and provide training to all actors, in peacekeeping missions including such as police and prosecutors the judiciary ~~and peacekeeping personnel, on attitudes and behaviour~~ in dealing with victims of violence particularly women and girls, including sexual violence, as well as clear procedures corresponding to different forms of violence;

130 (g) Encourage and support public campaigns, as appropriate, to enhance public awareness of the unacceptability and social costs of violence against women and undertake prevention activities to promote healthy and balanced relationships based on gender equality; **(AGREED)**

131 (a) **Intensify international cooperation to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, *inter alia,* in the framework of ongoing efforts to establish new legal instruments, and through cooperation between States of origin, transit and destination;**

131 (b) **Intensify cooperation between States of origin, transit and destination in investigations and judicial processes relating to trafficking. Such cooperation should be supported by an effective exchange of information, involving intergovernmental law enforcement and police organizations and, if appropriate, NGOs;**

131 (c) **Pursue, as appropriate, national and international strategies to reduce the risk of women and girls, including those who are refugee and displaced, of becoming victims of trafficking; strengthen national legislation by further defining the crime of trafficking in all its elements and by reinforcing the punishment accordingly; enact social policies and programmes, as well as information and awareness raising initiatives, to prevent and combat trafficking and to support the reintegration of victims in countries of origin and provide measures to support, assist and protect trafficked persons in countries of destination;**

132 (a) Improve knowledge and awareness of the remedies available for violations of women's human rights; **(AGREED)**

[Improve knowledge and availability of, and accessibility to effective [and gender-sensitive courts], out-of-court procedures such as mediation or conciliation mechanisms, [as appropriate, independent human rights institutions] with explicit mandates on human rights of women [and international judicial and quasi judicial procedures] [such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women]

132 (b) Promote and protect the human rights of all migrant women and implement policies to address the specific needs of documented migrant women and, where necessary, tackle the existing inequalities between men and women migrants to ensure gender equality; **(AGREED)**

132 (c) **[Encourage a greater appreciation for the central role that religion, spirituality and belief play in the lives ~~of millions~~ of women and men, ~~in the way they live and in the aspirations they have for the future~~ and, in this regard, protect and promote the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;**

~~protect and promote women's rights/the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion as inalienable rights~~ which must be universally enjoyed;]

Encourage cooperation between governmental authorities, parliaments, [~~the judiciary~~] and women's organizations including NGOs, **as appropriate, to ensure that legislations are anti discriminatory; ~~to promote the process of implementation of the Platform for Action~~/~~to monitor~~/assess ~~compliance with [non discriminatory anti discriminatory] legislation~~;**

132 (e) *Discourage, through the media and other means, customary laws and practices, such as early marriage, polygamy and female genital mutilation, that increase women's and girls' susceptibility to HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases;*

[~~Discourage~~ **Encourage**] through the media and other means, **[harmful] [the elimination of harmful traditional and]** customary [~~laws and~~]practices, such as early **[or forced]** marriage, **[so-called honour crimes]** polygamy and female genital mutilation, that increase women's and girls' susceptibility to HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases [~~that increase women's and girls susceptibility to HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases~~];

Encourage, through the media and other means, a high awareness of harmful effects of traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women, some of which increase their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted infections, and intensify efforts to eliminate such practices;

132 (f) **Provide protection for women's human rights defenders and ensure the safety and security of international and local humanitarian personnel involved in women's rights protection;**

132 (g) **Encourage all human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, to continue to systematically take a gender perspective into account in the implementation of their mandates and to include in their reports information on and qualitative analysis of human rights of women and men;**

132 (i) Take measures to enable all older women to be actively engaged in all aspects of life, as well as to assume a variety of roles in communities, public life and decision-making, and develop and implement policies and programmes to ensure their full enjoyment of human rights and quality of life, as well as to address their needs, with a view to contributing to the realization of a society for all ages; **(AGREED)**

132 (i) bis Support innovative programmes to empower older women to increase their contribution to, and benefit from, development and efforts to combat poverty; **(AGREED)**

133 (a) **[Promote comprehensive human rights education programmes [by relevant human rights authorities and institutions] in partnership with civil society and the ~~private sector~~ partners and media networks, to e**/ensure widespread dissemination of information and ~~knowledge~~ on human rights instruments and ~~humanitarian law standards~~, **in particular ~~those~~ on human rights of women as ~~they apply to women and girls~~];**

133 (b) ***[Take measures to eliminate impunity for violations of international law and the Charter of the United Nations ~~for breaches~~ of violations of human rights and ~~humanitarian law~~ through strict application of these ~~standards, especially~~ inter alia, ~~for military personnel, including peacekeeping forces;~~]***

133 (c) **Ensure that the mandate of any high-level presence in a crisis situation (for example a Special or High Representative) contains a clearly identifiable gender perspective and ensure that any such high-level presence includes in its team a senior adviser on gender issues;**

133 (d) **[Address the root causes of armed conflict in a comprehensive and durable manner in order to, *inter alia*, enhance the protection of civilians, particularly women and children;]**

133 (e) **[Ensure adequate protection and assistance to ~~internally displaced~~ women and children ~~displaced within their country~~ ~~and find solutions~~ to the root causes of their displacement with a view to preventing it and, when appropriate, facilitate their return or resettlement.**

In this regard, encourage the wide dissemination and use, as appropriate, ~~of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement~~;]

133 (f) **[*Encourage universal ratification of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court ~~by 2005 and support development of rules under the Statute to ensure that they incorporate gender-sensitivity;~~*]**

133 (g) Ensure release of hostages, particularly women and children, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflict; **(AGREED)**

133 (h) Develop and support policies and programmes for the protection of children, especially girls, in hostilities, in order to prohibit their forced recruitment and use by all actors and to promote and/or strengthen mechanisms for their rehabilitation and reintegration, taking into account the specific experiences and needs of girls; **(AGREED)**

133 (i) **[Improve and strengthen the capacity of women affected by situations of armed conflict, including women refugees and displaced women, by, *inter alia*, involving them in the design and management of humanitarian activities so that they benefit [equally] from these activities [on an equal basis with men];]**

133 (j) **[Seek to increase the involvement of women in the promotion ~~Promote a culture of~~ peace, ~~in particular,~~ through the ~~full implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a culture of peace and seek to increase the involvement of women in this peace process~~];**

133 (k) bis Provide support to and empower women who play an important role within their families as stabilizing factors in conflict and post-conflict situations. **(AGREED)**

133 (l) *Ensure that differences in the impact of armed conflict on women and men are widely understood and addressed through dissemination of information and public awareness campaigns;*

Ensure that **[~~differences in impact of armed conflict on women and men~~ ~~the gender differentiated experiences, including the recognition that~~ women are not only victims of armed conflict, but also partners and contributors to the peace processes]** ~~are widely understood and addressed~~ through dissemination of information and public awareness **[~~campaigns~~ ~~programmes~~, and that ~~this awareness informs planning, policy and decision-making processes~~ and that the differences in the impact of armed conflict on women and men are widely**

understood, and take them into account in relevant policies and programmes];]

133 (m) bis **To strengthen efforts towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, based on the priorities established by the United Nations in the field of disarmament, so that released resources can be used for** *social and economic programmes which benefit women/which are of prime importance for women and children* ~~**in order to guarantee the full implementation**~~ of the Platform for Action;

133 (m) ter **Explore new ways of generating new public and private financial resources, *inter alia*, through the appropriate reduction of excessive military expenditures, including global military expenditures, taking into consideration national security requirement so as to permit the possible allocation of additional fund for social and economic development, in particular for the advancement of women;**

133 (n) *Enhance existing and develop further mechanisms to ensure access to education and health services to refugees, especially women and girls;*

Enhance existing and develop further mechanisms [, **where appropriate,**] to ensure access to **[and the provision of gender sensitive] [appropriate]** education **[social]** and health services **[including psychosocial as well as sexual and reproductive health services]** [~~services~~ **care**] [, **consistent with international agreements,**] to refugees **[and displaced persons]**, **[and all other persons in emergency humanitarian situations,]** especially women and girls **[while respecting the rights and responsibilities of parents]**; **[ensure that all health workers in relief and emergency situations are given basic training in sexual and reproductive health care information and services;]**

134 (a) Cooperate and work with private sector partners and media networks at national and international levels to provide equal access for women and men as producers and consumers, particularly in the area of information and communications technologies, including through encouraging the media and the information industry to adopt or develop further codes of conduct, professional guidelines and other self-regulatory guidelines to remove gender stereotypes and promote balanced portrayals of women and men, **[consistent with ~~taking into account the right to~~ freedom of expression]**;

134 (b) Develop programmes that support women's ability to create, access and promote networking, in particular through the use of new information and communications technology, including through the establishment and support of programmes to build the capacity of women's NGOs in this regard; **(AGREED)**

134 (h) Capitalize on the new information technologies, including the Internet, to improve the global sharing of information, research, strengths, [herstories] lessons learned and [best practices and women's experiences] related to achieving gender equality, development and peace and study other roles that these technologies can play towards that goal; **(AGREED)**

135 ~~(a) *Accelerate the implementation of the 20/20 initiative;*~~

Promote and accelerate the implementation of the 20/20 initiative, that integrates a gender perspective to fully benefit all, particularly women and girls; **(AGREED)**

135 (b) Call for continued international cooperation including the reaffirmation to strive to fulfil the yet to be attained internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) of developed countries for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, thereby increasing the flow of resources for gender equality, development and peace; **(AGREED)**

135 (b) bis **[Facilitate the transfer <u>to developing countries and countries with economies in transition</u> of <u>appropriate technology, particularly</u> new and modern technology <u>and encourage efforts by the international community to eliminate obstacles to such transfers</u>, as an effective means of further acceleration in achieving goals of gender equality, development and peace]**;

135 (c) Recommend that the Preparatory Committee for the Millennium Assembly make an effort, within the context of gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system, to integrate a gender perspective in all activities and documents related to the Millennium Assembly and Summit, including in the consideration of poverty eradication. **(AGREED)**

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Report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"*

Addendum

Corrigendum

Add the following paragraphs at the end of the text

135 (d) **Assess the extent to which poverty eradication programmes have a positive impact on the empowerment of women living in poverty in terms of access to training and education, employment, inheritance skills and social services, as well as access to and control over land, income and credit, and define concrete changes in such programmes in the light of the above assessment;**

135 (e) *Establish social development funds to minimize the negative effects of structural adjustment programmes and trade liberalization on women and the disproportionate burden borne by poor women;*

Recognizing that gender equality is a prerequisite for poverty eradication, elaborate and implement, in consultation with civil society, gender-sensitive poverty reduction strategies addressing social, structural and macroeconomic issues in a coherent and mutually reinforcing manner in order to mitigate possible adverse effects of structural adjustment programmes and trade liberalization policies [as well as to reduce the social costs of the transition process];

135 (f) *Support the Cologne initiative for the reduction of debt, particularly the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, and the provision that funds saved should be used to support anti-poverty programmes that address gender dimensions;*

Support the Cologne initiative for the reduction of debt, particularly the **[**~~the Cologne Initiative for the reduction of debt, particularly~~ **speedy implementation of the enhanced/timely implementation of the enhanced]** Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, and the provision **[**~~the provision~~ **ensure]** that funds **[available, including those]** saved **[by the debt initiative]** should be **[**~~should be~~ **are]** used to support **[comprehensive poverty reduction strategies designed in cooperation with civil society]** anti-poverty programmes that address **[**~~anti-poverty programmes that address~~ **comprehensive poverty reduction strategies designed in cooperation with civil society and incorporating]** gender dimensions **[Such strategies should be based on the**

* The present document, in conjunction with A/S-23/Add.1, is the report of the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the preparatory committee for the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly on the work of its resumed third session. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third special session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-23/2/Add.1/Rev.1).

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understanding that gender inequalities limit economic growth and social development and that, *inter alia*, gender budget initiatives should be taken into consideration;]:

135 (g) *Establish "lending windows" with simplified procedures and collateral requirements that specifically cater to the savings and credit needs of women;*

Establish, in partnership with the private sector, where appropriate, "lending windows" and financial services with simplified procedures and collateral requirements and other financial vehicles that specifically cater to the savings, credit and insurance needs to women of all ages engaged at all levels of business;

136 (a) *Support the capacity of women's NGOs to mobilize resources to ensure sustainability of their development activities;*

Support the capacity of women's [~~women's~~] NGOs to mobilize resources to ensure sustainability of their [~~development~~] activities;

136 (b) *Seek to create partnerships among Governments, international organizations, NGOs, the private sector, civil society, women and men in support of gender equality;*

[~~Seek to c~~]Create **[effective]** partnerships among Governments, international organizations, NGOs, the private sector, civil society, **[communications and media systems],** women and men in support of gender equality;

136 (c) **Establish partnerships with business, trade unions and other NGOs in support of the goals of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Secretary-General's proposal for a Global Compact;**

136 (d) **Promote and encourage substantive partnerships among Governments and multilateral organizations, private sector institutions and NGOs to support poverty reduction initiatives focused on women and girls;**

136 (e) *Support the intermediary role of NGOs in establishing linkages between financial institutions and disadvantaged women in rural and urban areas;*

Support [~~the intermediary role of NGOs in establishing~~] linkages between financial institutions and disadvantaged women in rural and urban areas;

136 (f) *Support the critical role of women's NGOs in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the integration of a gender perspective in the design and implementation of environmental conservation and resource management mechanisms, programmes and infrastructure;*

Support the **[~~critical~~ crucial]** role of women's NGOs [~~s' NGOs~~] in the implementation of Agenda 21, the integration of a gender perspective in the design and implementation of **[sustainable]** environmental [~~conservation~~] and resource management mechanisms, programmes and infrastructure;

136 (g) **Recognize the need for information campaigns and codes of conduct that promote gender-sensitive social responsibility of the private sector;**

137 (a) **Recognize the social significance of the family and the important role often played by women in caring for members of their family;**

137 (c) **Provide protection to the family, the basic unit of society;**

138 (a) Promote programmes for healthy active ageing that stress the independence, equality, participation, and security of older women and undertake gender-specific research and programmes to address their needs; **(AGREED)**

138 (c) *Support NGOs in efforts to develop community strategies to protect women of all ages from HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, provide care to infected girls, women and their families and mobilize all parts of the community;*

[As a matter of priority, especially in those countries most affected, and in partnership with [~~Support~~] Support NGOs in efforts to **[intensify education, services and** [~~develop~~]] develop community **[based][mobilization]** strategies to protect women of all ages from HIV and other [~~other~~] sexually transmitted diseases **[including the provision of male and female condoms, voluntary HIV testing and counselling, and intensify research on and make available as soon as possible other female-controlled methods, such as microbicides and vaccines]; [while respecting parental rights and responsibilities,]**

[and] provide care to infected girls, women and their families **[promote responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence,]** and mobilize all parts of the community **[and mobilize all parts of the community]**; **[provide care to infected girls, women and their families and mobilize all parts of the community;]**

138 (d) **Provide access to adequate and affordable treatment and care for people with sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and associated opportunistic infections, such as tuberculosis, and other services, including adequate housing for women and girls living with sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, including during pregnancy and breastfeeding; assist boys and girls orphaned as a result of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;**

138 (e) *Provide support systems, including adequate medication, housing and monitoring for women and girls infected by HIV/AIDS;*

Provide **[gender sensitive]** support systems, including adequate **[adequate appropriate]** medication **[including adequate medication to assist women who are involved in caring for persons affected by serious health conditions, including HIV]**; **adequate housing including adequate medication, housing and monitoring for women and girls infected by HIV/AIDS;]**, housing **[social protection, care,]** and monitoring **[for children, adolescent girls]** women **[and their families]** infected **[infected affected]** by HIV/AIDS;

138 (e) bis Urges Governments, the United Nations system and NGOs to take effective and expeditious measures to mobilize international and national public opinion concerning the effects of different dimensions of the world drug problem on women and girls and allocate more resources, as a priority, at the international level to overcome them;

138 (f) *Support women's NGOs in providing services as one strategy to increase Government's capacity to meet commitments made at the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development and the follow-up to the Conference (Cairo+5) regarding access to quality and affordable health services, including sexual, reproductive health care and family planning information and services, as well as maternal and essential obstetric care;*

[Increase Governments capacity, *inter alia*, by s] Support**[ing]** women's **[women's]** NGOs in providing services as one strategy to increase Government's capacity **[as one strategy to increase Government's capacity]** to meet **[international]** commitments **[to gender equality and the human rights of women, including sexual and reproductive rights]** made at **[Beijing]** the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development and the follow-up to the Conference (Cairo+5) **[the International Conference on Population and Development and ICPD + 5 the Fourth World Conference on Women][and related United Nations conferences]** regarding access to quality and affordable health services **[quality and affordable health services, social services related to health care, including education, clean water and safe sanitation, nutrition, food security]**, including sexual **[and]**, reproductive health care and family planning information and services **[that are free from any form of coercion]**, as well as maternal and essential obstetric **[and neo-natal]** care **[regarding access to quality and affordable health services, including sexual reproductive health care and family planning information and services, as well as maternal and essential obstetric care]**;